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ENTRY OF UN TROOPS INTO PYONGYANG REPORTED

South Koreans first to enter Communist capital AIRPORT CAPTURED

Tokyo, October 18.

The vanguard of the Allied armies was reported tonight to have smashed through a flurry of Communist resistance and entered the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, Pusan Radio reported at noon GMT (9 p.m., Hong Kong summer time).

The broadcast said the South Korean First Division crossed the Taedong river, which flows through Pyongyang, and entered the city. The broadcast added that according to frontline despatches United Nations forces this afternoon completely captured Pyongyang airport.

Policeman shot in Singapore

Singapore, October 18.
A traffic policeman was shot in Central Singapore today by a person believed to be a terrorist. He was taken to hospital in a serious condition. —Reuter.

Inquiry into U.S. shipments to China

Washington, October 18.
A Senate investigation of all American shipments to Communist China was ordered today after testimony that the Isbrandtsen line ship, Flying Cloud, hauled steel, oil and other goods to the Reds after the Korean war started.

The testimony was given to a Senate commerce sub-committee by three of the Flying Cloud's crew members, one of whom was a former engineer, who wrote a letter that touched off the inquiry.

The ship's captain, Fred H. Rylander, denied he had hauled any oil to Red China and said his other cargo was passed by United States customs officials. He asserted that other American shipping companies were carrying similar cargoes to China ports.

The acting chairman, Senator Herbert R. O'Connor (Democrat) snapped that the committee was "just as much interested in other links" and that it was "responsible for any shipments to be made of strategic materials" if the laws or informal agreements were being violated.

He said his group would broaden its investigation to include other shipping companies' shipments since the Korean war began.

It also claimed United Nations forces today began using Yonpo airport which was captured by the ROK Capital Division yesterday.

The Eighteenth Regiment of the South Korean Capital Division crossed the 40th parallel at 11.15 a.m. today.

The ROK Capital Division repulsed a tank-led Communist counter-attack on Hamhung on Tuesday night and sent the remnants of one Communist tank regiment reeling Northward.

The spearhead of the Eighteenth Regiment captured one tank, destroyed another and smashed an undetermined number of trucks laden with Red troops.

First report said: "Many Reds were killed."

The captured North Korean regimental commander said 25 of his tanks escaped North toward Chongjin. The Red officer died early today of his wounds.

Both Hamhung and its sister city of Hungnam were considered secured today. The Capital Division set up a defence perimeter around this transportation and communication centre.

Battle begins
The battle for Pyongyang began late today, adds Associated Press.

Racing columns of Americans, British and South Koreans with tanks in the lead tore through the last cities and towns South and West of the capital and surged against a defence perimeter between five and eight miles from the Red centre itself.

Pyongyang is the first capital city of a Communist satellite nation to come under attack. The spokesman at General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said it might fall during the night hours today. But Associated Press correspondent Leif Erickson reporting from Eighth Army Headquarters said officers there did not believe it would be entered before daylight tomorrow.

Erickson said one regiment of the First Cavalry smashed into Yonpo, five miles from Pyongyang. The South Korean First Division approached to within eight miles of the capital driving over a more northerly route.

The depth and strength of the North Korean defence wall was not known. Intelligence reports at MacArthur's Headquarters said no fixed installations had been observed.

Air reconnaissance of the past week coincided with this information. But the Eighth Army, however reported the Reds had massed some of their remaining tanks around the city and were laying down artillery fire from entrenched positions.

Two American divisions, the First Cavalry and 24th, the South Korean First Division and the British Commonwealth brigade were storming the defences of Pyongyang.

Reds fall back
The roads leading toward the capital were streaming with Red infantrymen falling back from short and generally half-hearted skirmishes further South and West.

For each of the spearhead columns today it was more of a parade than a fighting advance. The South Koreans reached positions within eight miles of Pyongyang by 9 a.m. today. They advanced 80 miles since they crossed the pre-war border at the 38th parallel a week ago.

Associated Press Correspondent Jack MacBeth, accompanying the column, said the South Koreans were "squirming with impatience" to begin the climactic battle for Pyongyang itself.

On their left, the First Cavalry and the British Brigade paced by tanks were thundering over the main highway from Seoul to Pyongyang.

The Headquarters spokesman said they bypassed large units of North Koreans who scattered from the villages and cities and took cover in the hills.

The British had a short, sharp fight at Sariwon, a mid-highway junction city, 35 miles of the capital.

The British column covered more than 30 miles during the day.

Associated Press Correspondent Tom Lambert said they overran Sariwon so fast that North Korean soldiers were shot down even as they attempted to escape from buildings and houses where they apparently had been quartered.

The British caught up with an ox-drawn supply column left behind in such a rush that the animals still were yoked to the carts and left standing on the road.

Scots rout foe
Scottish Highlanders clashed with the Reds in an action that rarely has developed in this war, a hand-to-hand fight with bayonets and clubbed guns, Lambert said.

He charged a North Korean position in an apple orchard and quickly despatched enemy infantry after American and British artillery had hammered the position.

N. Korean officials in flight

U. S. Eighth Army Headquarters, Korea, October 18.
It is believed in high American Army and Korean civilian circles today that the Communist Premier, Kim Il Sung, and other leaders of his collapsing government have fled from their capital, Pyongyang.
Those quarters fear that Kim may have ordered North as many veterans as possible for a guerrilla campaign of hit-and-run attacks.
Some observers felt that Kim may have crossed the border into Manchuria or found a mountain hideout near the frontier.
Tokyo, Kyodo News Agency said the official Red Korean Pyongyang Radio failed to make its regular 5 p.m. broadcast today. —Associated Press.

Red China rejects UN invitation to discuss Formosa

London, October 17.

The Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, today curtly turned down the invitation of the Security Council to discuss the question of Formosa and demanded that the item be dropped from the agenda.
At the same time, Mr. Chou reiterated previous demands that the Communists be represented when the Council discusses complaints of aggression against China by the United States.

Mr. Chou's statement, broadcast over Peking Radio, was cabled to the United Nations General Secretary, Mr. Trygve Lie and the President of the Assembly, Mr. Nasrallah Entezam.
Mr. Chou said there is no justification for the Council to discuss the "question of Formosa" because there is no such thing. He reiterated that Formosa is an integral part of China and said the only thing to discuss about the island was not its future status but the aggression of the United States there.

Sino-Soviet treaties ratified

Taipei, October 18.
Pro-Nationalist reports from the mainland said ratifications of the different pacts concluded between Soviet Russia and Red China were exchanged at Peking on October 13.

The Communist Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, was said to have represented the Chinese Reds and the Soviet Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Nicolai Roschin, the Soviet Union.

The pacts, five in number, were reported to have included the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance.

Other pro-Nationalist reports said the triumph of United Nations arms in Korea had made increasing numbers of people on the mainland waver in their support of the Chinese Communists.

The reports also made these allegations:

1. Industry in once thriving cities along the Shanghai-Nanking railway had come to a virtual standstill, with unemployment reaching all-time peaks.

2. A group of 24 persons representing youth organisations in Iron Curtain countries of Europe had reached Canton by air after an extended stay in Peking, Nanking and Shanghai. —Associated Press.

**Theseus planes
in action**
Tokyo, October 18.
The British light carrier, Theseus, officially disclosed to be in action in Korean waters for the first time, launched Sea Furies and Fireflies at the North Koreans, sinking four mine-laying junks and a large motor vessel.

An announcement said that the carrier's aircraft destroyed dock installations and harbour buildings at Chinnampo, the port of Pyongyang.

Theseus is flying the flag of Rear Admiral W. G. Anderson, commanding the British Commonwealth ships in Korean waters.

The release said that both the Furies and Mark-V Fireflies had their operational baptism in the action and their performances were highly praised by their crews and the air staff. —Reuter.

**Australian
dockers on
strike**

Sydney, October 18.
A lightning strike of 20,000 dockside workers paralysed shipping in all Australian ports today as the Government prepared to announce the outlawing of the Australian Communist Party.

The anti-Communist bill, introduced by the Menzies Government in April, was expected to pass through the Senate today and be proclaimed law at midnight.

Strikers at meetings here denounced the Australian Labour Party for its alleged betrayal of the Communists in dropping its opposition to the measure.

More than 2,000 ships in 88 ports were held up by the Communist walk-out. The Communist Party was expected to make a final drive underground, as the police prepared to raid the Party's headquarters throughout the country in search of evidence of subversive activities. Under the new law the Australian Communist Party will be declared an illegal organisation whose members will be punished by an official receiver. —United Press.

On other pages
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FRENCH WITHDRAW FROM DONG DANG

Saigon, October 18

The French announced today the abandonment of the Indo-China frontier post of Dong Dang, relinquishing for the second time in 65 years French control of the main invasion route from China.

A French military spokesman said the Dong Dang garrison withdrew yesterday presumably 15 miles South East to the French frontier headquarters fortress of Langson.

It was the fifth post the French have given up within a month along the mountainous frontier stronghold of Moscow-trained Ho Chi Minh's Nationalist guerrillas.

Dong Dang squarely faced the traditional invasion route from China—through the walled Chinese city of Num Quan (Chinese Gate) and a mountain pass.

Except for periods of Japanese and Chinese occupation during and just after World War II, France had held the post since 1885.

The withdrawal from Dong Dang left major French frontier garrisons only at Langson, and

Officials said it was the first time since 1945 that the law has been invoked.

Vietminh guerrillas, armed with machine-guns and rifles, yesterday ambushed a Vietnam police patrol of five in the Northern outskirts of Saigon and kidnapped a constable, reports Reuter.

Another constable was injured. The attackers escaped after the police had returned their fire with sub-machine guns.

French planes striking along the Indo-China coast were officially reported yesterday to have destroyed a big Vietminh radio station and ammunition dump in the vicinity of Donghol, 10 miles North of Hue, continues Associated Press.

A military spokesman had no further details on this strongest French air attack reported in recent weeks. —Associated Press, United Press and Reuter.

Vietnam Premier opposes French "meddling"

Saigon, October 18.

M. Tran Van Huu, the Prime Minister of the French-sponsored State of Vietnam, said here today that he could not agree to "French meddling in Vietnam affairs."

The Premier said in a Press interview that he did not want French advisers imposed on him. He claimed the French delegates to the recent Pyrenese Conference on Indo-Chinese independence were "officials interested in keeping their jobs in Indo-China."

"Young people must not be killed so that a French engineer, for instance, can become Director of Saigon Harbour," he added. —Reuter.

on the Western and Eastern ends of the former French border defence line—at Lookay and Mon-cay.

Langson tense

Langson itself was reported awaiting the onslaught of the Vietminh guerrillas. Most divisions have already left the city. Rumours have been current that this and perhaps other posts will be abandoned by the hard pressed French.

The military spokesman said he had no specific information on the Dong Dang withdrawal but believed the operation had been carried out without fighting.

The latest withdrawal strengthened the belief that France has decided she must concentrate on protecting the North Indo-China capital of Hanoi, its port of Haiphong and the surrounding rich delta region, leaving the treacherous mountain section along the Chinese frontier to the Vietminh guerrillas.

Military experts have already admitted that frontier garrisons are no longer effective in their main function, that of stopping traffic between the Vietminh and the Chinese Communists who, the French charge, have been training and equipping the guerrillas on a large scale recently.

State of alert

Meanwhile the French High Commissioner, Mr. L. Lion, placed the Northern battle zone—placed on a state of alert, adds United Press. The law under which he acted allows such action "in case of imminent peril to the security of forces of the French Union stationed in Vietnam."

Huge U.S. grant to France

Washington, October 17.
The United States plans to provide France and Indo-China with up to U.S.\$2,400,000,000 of the U.S.\$6,000,000,000 military defence fund authorised by Congress, administration officials disclosed tonight.

The information that France and Indo-Chinese forces would get the lion's share of proposed American military help came as the United States and France reported in joint communiqué on the progress of the military talks which began last Friday.

The communiqué said the United States, as a down payment on the French military programme, would provide an initial grant of US\$200,000,000 to start French production wheels turning. The final amount of American aid will be determined later.

French officials said the US\$200,000,000 would be used to complete equipping French divisions "and to a complete equip four new divisions." 1951. A tenth division will be ready for combat next year with arms supplied by the French.

Administration officials said arrangements worked out in French and American talks indicated France might receive much as up to 40 per cent of the \$6,000,000,000 arms fund approved by Congress.

France also has been receiving economic help from this count at a rate of \$300,000,000 a year.

In London a Foreign Office spokesman said today that French request to Britain for arms and equipment to fight the war in Indo-China was under review by the two Governments adds Reuter.

Usually well-informed quarters believed that the request was received in London some time ago but "was pigeon-holed" because of mutual consent between the United States Government and Britain over the question of providing the necessary assistance.

United Press and Reuter.

RECORD TIN PRICE

Singapore, October 18.
Tin prices here today set new record of S\$3441 per picul (about 133-1/3 pounds). The increasing world demand for tin was given as the main reason for the soaring prices.

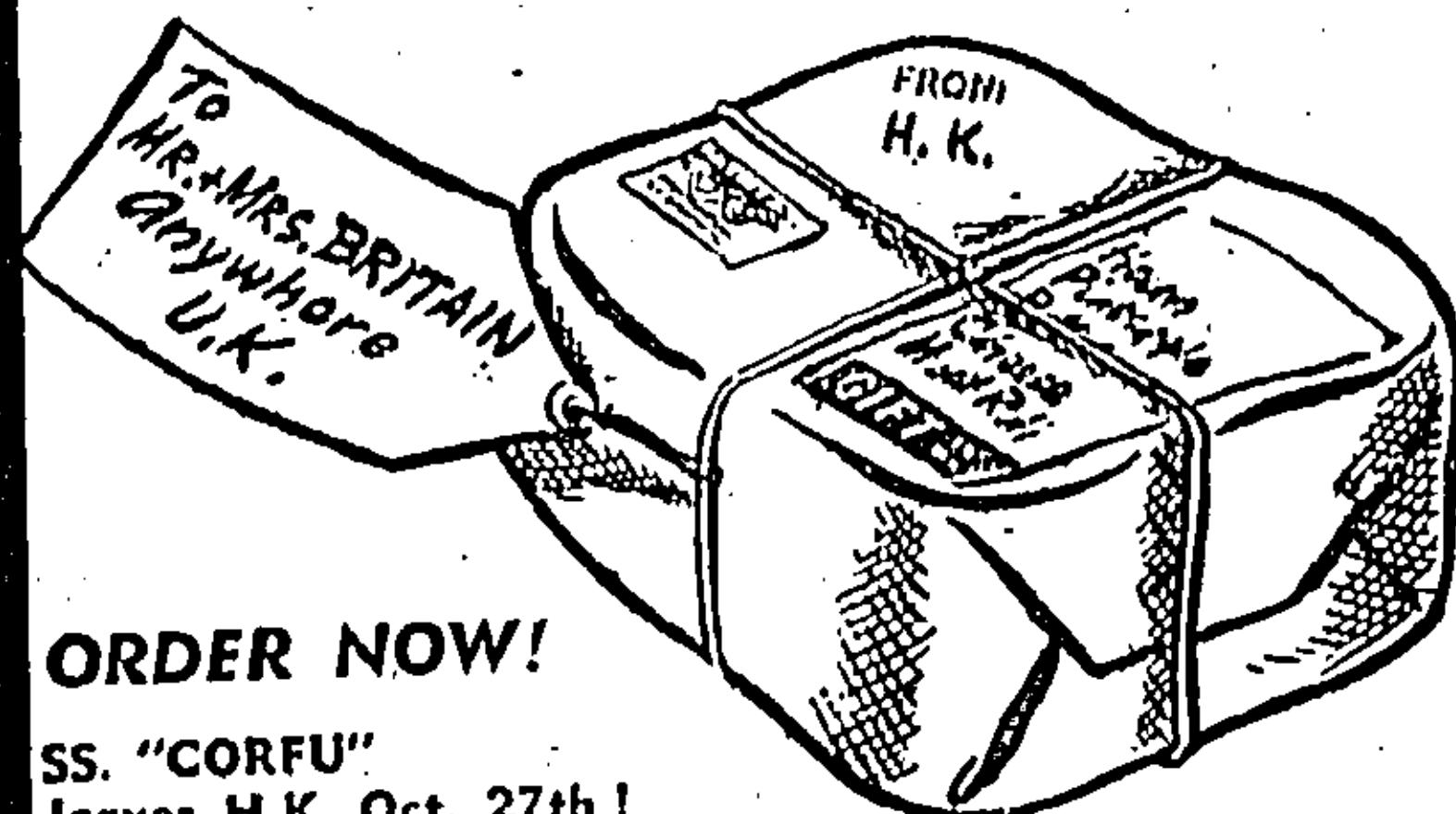
Rubber prices which on Monday set a 25-year record dropped sharply today because of low overseas orders and more supplies. —Reuter.



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Bank shroff robbed by gunman

A Chinese shroff was robbed of three cheques to the value of U.S.\$1,000 by a robber armed with a revolver at about noon yesterday.

The shroff of the Wing Hong Bank together with a folk went to various banks in town to collect money.

The shroff was accompanied by another folk and after having collected \$25,000 from a bank the folk who had the money in his possession took a rickshaw and went on his way.

The shroff stood outside Edinburgh House waiting for transportation.

A Chinese about 34 years of age went up to him and with a revolver in his possession told the shroff that he would be searched. A thorough search of the shroff was made and the robber took three cheques away from him.

UK production of aureomycin

Arrangements have recently been made by Cyanamid Products Ltd. to import crude aureomycin from America for purification in England and sale of this anti-biotic drug in packaged form ready for use, said a release from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner's Office yesterday.

Ample quantities will be available for export, thus limiting or avoiding completely the need to purchase this drug from dollar sources with a consequent saving of dollar expenditure, added the statement.

This measure is intended to be a preliminary to complete production of aureomycin in the United Kingdom.

As soon as the finished product is available for general supply overseas, which should be soon, this will be published in the usual way.

Chloromycin, a sister, anti-biotic drug, is already being manufactured in the United Kingdom and a new large production unit is due to come into operation shortly.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS

The following forthcoming weddings have been announced:

Bernardo Miguel, seaman, ss. President Gordon, and Lam Koon-hung, 108 Shanghai Street, 2nd floor.

Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, Army officer, 27 Macdonnell Road, and June Saint Collins, teacher, HMT Dilwara, en route to Hong Kong.

John Malachi Martin, sub-inspector, Hong Kong Police, Central Police Station, and Ruth Reynolds, 21 Herbert Avenue, Merion, Dublin.

Cecil Douglas Edwards, merchant, 991 King's Road, and Melina, 100 King's Road, secretary.

Kenneth Roy Begg, airline pilot, 153-mile post Castle Peak Road, and Irene Machado, air stewardess, 28 Ashley Road.

William Layfield, mariner, 23 Cadogan, and Mary Yung, 3 Lynd Terrace.

DANCE AT NAAFI CLUB

An enjoyable evening was organised by the Corporal's Mess of the 1st Bn Royal Leicestershire Regiment when they held a Dance on Tuesday in the NAAFI Club, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

More than 250 guests were present and entertained by the 1st Bn Royal Leicestershire Regiment Dance Band.

CPAL FLIGHTS

Canadian Pacific Air Lines yesterday announced a change in schedule on flights to and from Hong Kong.

Flights now arrive on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. and leave at 3 p.m. on Thursday to North America via Tokyo, arriving in Vancouver 7.30 a.m. on Friday.

Korean war too grim for songs

London, October 18.

The Korean war is unique in more ways than one—there are no songs about it.

"It's probably the first time in history that men have marched off to war without songs," said Harold Fields, a music publisher. "I think it's largely because war is too grim these days for song."

Fields pointed out that ever since "The Girl I Left Behind Me"—way back in the days before the American Revolution—the outbreak of war has always been closely followed by the minstrels.

"The first World War had dozens of good rousing or rowdy songs," Fields said.

"There were far less in the last great war—'Lili Marlene', 'Praise the Lord' and 'We'll Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line' were among the three best. We thought at the time that the reason was probably that in mechanised war troops rode instead of marched and there was less occasion for singing."

Few weak efforts

"But our British troops are going off to the Far East without a single tune—the first time for British soldiers that I can think of. And I haven't heard of any war songs gaining any popularity elsewhere."

Fields said the fertile British songwriters who are famous for writing for topical occasions had made only half-hearted attempts to rise to the Korean war.

"I've seen a very few weak efforts," he said. "One was titled 'Korea Makes Me See Red', another was 'Katie From Korea' and still another, 'Never the Twain Shall Meet'—about North and South Korea, or maybe the lyric writer meant East and West. It was hard to tell."

Fields did not think there would be a great song specifically based on the current conflict.

"But someone will write a vivid ballad linking the United Nations, maybe based on an incident in the war, and that could be it."

Vatican's role as world information centre

Rome, October 18.

The Vatican today is one of the greatest clearing-houses of information from all over the world.

That is the real reason, Rome circles believe, why the United States considers establishing full-time diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Some diplomats who object to such relations because of the religious question involved admit privately that nowhere else in the world is it possible to get so much concise, detailed information.

From all corners of the world, about 2,000 reports a week reach the Vatican from some 3,000 archbishops and bishops and 300,000 priests.

The reports, especially those from Eastern Europe, arriving by devious and unpublished means, provide some of the most detailed information ever collected in one place.

In 66 countries

In 66 countries, Papal representatives work for the Catholic Church. Also, 43 countries have their own ambassadors or ministers at Vatican City, including the exiled governments of Lithuania and Poland.

The Church depends on reports from its clergy and from papal trustees and delegates to maintain its defence against Communism and chart the progress of Catholicism in the social field.

The reports form the background for the 24-hour-a-day, 10-language broadcasts beamed to every corner of the world from the Vatican radio.

Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries under Communist domination have paid Vatican radio as much attention as the Voice of America—rated by

efforts to jam the Catholic Church's messages to its cut-off faithful.

Studied by Pope

Each of the Vatican's 12 congregations, each with a specific duty to perform, studies parts of the information received. One man, Pope Pius XII, sees more of the total than any other individual in his tireless effort to keep abreast of every development of the Church's fight for survival in the East.

The Vatican reports are essentially on religious matters, but today they are receiving perhaps the most detailed reports in the world on life in North Korea.

They receive up-to-date information from Communist-occupied China, Manchuria and the isolated provinces along China's frontier with Russia.

Because the Church is interested first in the people among whom its clergy and missionaries work, the reports are almost entirely about living conditions, but they inevitably must touch on political affairs, economics and public order.

Much unpublished

Much of the Church-collected information is never published. Countries with diplomats in Vatican City have access to it, however, under certain circumstances.

With its information-gathering growing to keep pace with the lowering of the Iron Curtain over additional areas where the

Personalia

Mr. and Mrs. D.G. Yardley left for Saigon yesterday by Air France.

Among the others who left Hong Kong for Indo-China yesterday by Air France were Messrs. J. Angking, J.W. Shaw, Lin Duong, Ho An and Tricu Kim.

Messrs. B. M. C. Nemat, J. E. Magera, J. Mah, To Tuan, Dip Pint and Luong Hong arrived here on Tuesday from Indo-China by Air France.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pottersson and their three children, and Mr. H.L. Pottersson left Hong Kong for Tientsin yesterday by the ss. Yochow.

Among those who arrived here yesterday by the mv. Changshu from Japan were J. Brown, J.W. Cairns, Mrs. S.J.F. Cairns, Miss S.J. Cairns, Mrs. I.L. Evans, Miss S.H.G. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. C.K. Larrard, Miss C.A. Larrard, M.C. Mahlani, A. Morton, J.F. Pickering, Mrs. J.C. Ramsden, Mr. and Mrs. K.C. Webber, Miss R. Robbott, Mrs. V.R. Woolfe, J.W. Currie, J.C. Marks, Mrs. Marks, Miss R. Morphet, Miss A. Munday, J. Oldies, C.A. Owen, Mrs. R.A. Owen, Miss C.I. Owen, W.A. Rigney, Mrs. E.M. Rigney, J.F. Sheridan, J.J. Wellmuth, Mrs. L.E. Wellmuth and F.S. White.

The Far East Sales Representative of British Overseas Airways Corporation, Mr. L. P. Luck returned here from the United Kingdom, accompanied by his wife and their child aboard a BOAC aircraft yesterday afternoon.

The Stacks, who spent some four and a half months on home leave, were met at Kai Tak by Mr. L. F. Wond, Sales Manager, Far East, British Overseas Airways Corporation.

PAL Skymaster refitted

A newly refitted DC-4 passenger aircraft belonging to the Philippine Air Lines stopped over from Manila for about two hours at noon yesterday.

The aircraft, which is of the Skymaster type, was reconstructed at the Philippine Air Lines own workshops at Manila.

The aircraft is capable of carrying 60 passengers with full allowance for conversion to a 40-passenger "super plush" aircraft.

Many innovations for the passengers' comfort are included in the reconstructed aircraft.

Among the passengers travelling to Manila by this re-built aircraft were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallace and their young son.

Mr. Wallace is the local manager of the Pacific Overseas Airways. The Wallaces are on home leave.

SHANGHAI CLUBS CLOSE DOWN

A Shanghai report yesterday said that three organisations that were landmarks of extraterritorial days have closed—American Club, Columbia Country Club and the Foreign YMCA.

DEBATE AT YMCA

A debate on the motion "that party politics no longer meet the requirements of satisfactory government" will be held at the European YMCA at 8.45 p.m. today. The public are invited to attend.

Catholic Church once moved freely, the Vatican has turned up its own "voice" to speak to Catholics suffering from Communist persecution.

The "Vatican Voice"—Vatican Radio—broadcast six hours a day 10 months ago. Now, Jesuit Father, Filippo Socorsi, the director, has an around-the-clock schedule.—United Press.

Beggars sentenced for robbing woman

The story of how two beggars set upon another member of their company, a 64-year-old woman, and nearly killed her in order to rob her of \$56 and a bundle of clothing, was told at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The two accused facing trial, Tong Sui-ming and Lau Shing-ching, natives of North China and former Nationalist soldiers, were given eight years' hard labour and 15 strokes.

Their victim was Chu Sam-pui, also a Northerner.

The case was heard before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. E. H. Williams. Both men pleaded guilty.

Outlining the case, Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, told the Court the robbery occurred on August 30 on the road near Fan-lin in the New Territories.

Both the accused were former Nationalist soldiers. They came to the Colony this year.

On August 30 the old woman, Chu Sam-pui, together with her two young grand-children, the two accused, and another man, went to the New Territories in a body to beg. In the afternoon the third man left their company. The first accused carried off a bundle of clothing belonging to the old lady.

Near Fan-lin the first accused struck the old woman with a vacuum flask and took from her wristband \$56 in money. Both accused then ran away. The old woman was left unconscious on the ground.

Later a gardener heard groans and found the woman, who was passed by and told them of the robbery. A description of the two men were also given to the cyclists.

The cyclists then took up the chase, and near the Shingmun Reservoir they caught up with the description given to them. They arrested the two accused and took them to the Police Station.

The old woman was taken to Kowloon Hospital and a deposition was taken from her, as at once she was expected to die.

In passing sentence of eight years' hard labour and 15 strokes of the cane on both accused, Mr. Justice Williams told them it was a brutal and cowardly assault. It was fortunate their victim had not died, or else they would have stood on a charge of murder. It was but fitting that the punishment for the crime must be heavy. The Acting Chief Justice commended the action of the three Portuguese cyclists in helping to apprehend the two accused.

ST. JOHN ORDERS

Orders by Mr. A. de Arault, Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, District No. 42/50, dated Friday, October 20, 1950:

Ambulance Duties Hong Kong: October 22 to 24, Chung Sing Division; October 22 to 24, Eastern Division.

Ambulance Duties Kowloon: October 22 to 24, Kowloon Division; October 22 to 24, Kowloon Division.

Beach Duties Kowloon, 11½-mile Beach, Saturday 21 and Sunday 22, Kowloon and Shamshuipo Nursing Divisions; Saturday 21 and Sunday 22, Kowloon and Shamshuipo Nursing Divisions.

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ss. Torina run aground near Amoy

With two holes in the bottom caused in an accident on Tuesday evening when the ship—run aground near Amoy, the ss. Torina, listing slightly to starboard, returned yesterday morning with the cargo originally destined for the Fukien port intact.

The ship, operated by the Holly Steamship Company here, left Hong Kong with about 300 tons of general cargo.

When she was about to enter the port of Amoy at about 7 p.m. on Tuesday, the ship ran aground and was damaged in the bottom.

Water began pouring in from two holes, one in the water tank and the other in the oil tank, which, however, were swiftly sealed up by the crew members.

Seven hours later the ship was refloated during high tide. After inspecting the extent of the damage, the master decided to cancel the call at Amoy and bring her back to Hong Kong.

Crew members of the Torina categorically denied that the vessel had been fired upon by Nationalist warships, as it was reported here early yesterday morning. They stressed that no Nationalist warships had been encountered during the voyage.

It was understood that the vessel will enter a dock here for repairs.

ss. Kutsang in collision with junk

The Jardine Matheson steamer Kutsang was involved in a collision with a Chinese junk on Tuesday when the ship was approaching Hong Kong in her regular run from Moll, Japan. It was learned yesterday.

The accident, it was understood, was of a very minor nature. No serious damage or casualties were reported.

Captain J. Shield, master of the Kutsang, was making a report on the accident to the Marine Department here yesterday.

The ss. Kutsang left Moll on October 12 with 980 tons of steel plate, chemicals and general cargo for Hong Kong, and another 1,000 tons of general cargo for Singapore. She is to sail for Singapore on Friday.

YWCA Building Fund Campaign

The first Report Meeting of the YWCA Building Fund Campaign was held at the Downtown Centre, 11 Duddell Street, yesterday.

Mrs. Li Shu-pui, YWCA President, presided in the absence of the Campaign Chairman, Mrs. Wong Tze-chuen. Mrs. Ma Wing-chun, one of the founders of the YWCA, presented the prizes to the various winners. The President thanked all workers and urged them to do their best.

Mrs. Li Shu-pui's Division, which was first with \$74,000.00, was composed of the following seven team captains—Mrs. Li Shu-pui, Mrs. Tai Hon-fan, Mrs. Chan Hing-wa, Mrs. W. Luke, Miss Ching Yoh-chiu, Mrs. K. E. Moran, and the Hostess Team.

Of the 30 teams, Mrs. Li Shu-pui's Team came first with \$66,570.00. Mrs. Wong Tze-chuen's Team second with \$30,870.00 and Mrs. Sung Shueing-yong's Team third with \$15,425.00.

Of the 500 workers the following 15 were the prize winners: Mrs. Li Shu-pui, Mrs. Wong Tze-chuen, Mrs. Sun Shueing-yong, Mrs. Lo Sul-chun, Mrs. Fung Pui-fan, Mrs. Shin Kwai-sang, Mrs. Yip Tal-chun, Mrs. Lee Shu-loung, Mrs. Tai Hon-fan, Mrs. Wong Si-lin, Mrs. Phoon Sze-qual, Mrs. Ho Ka-ming.

FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices (per catty) the Hong Kong Fish Wholesalers' Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were:

Yellow Croaker \$1.50, White Croaker \$1.20, Blue Croaker \$1.10, Green Croaker \$1.00, Red Croaker \$0.90, Black Croaker \$0.80, Grey Croaker \$0.70, Brown Croaker \$0.60, Pink Croaker \$0.50, Purple Croaker \$0.40, Orange Croaker \$0.30, Silver Croaker \$0.20, Gold Croaker \$0.10, Bronze Croaker \$0.05, Copper Croaker \$0.02, Iron Croaker \$0.01, Steel Croaker \$0.005, Tin Croaker \$0.002, Lead Croaker \$0.001, Zinc Croaker \$0.0005, Nickel Croaker \$0.0002, Cobalt Croaker \$0.0001, Manganese Croaker \$0.00005, Magnesium Croaker \$0.00002, Bismuth Croaker \$0.00001, Arsenic Croaker \$0.000005, Antimony Croaker \$0.000002, Tellurium Croaker \$0.000001, Selenium Croaker \$0.0000005, Cadmium Croaker \$0.0000002, Barium Croaker \$0.0000001, Strontium Croaker \$0.00000005, Calcium Croaker \$0.00000002, Potassium Croaker \$0.00000001, Sodium Croaker \$0.000000005, Hydrogen Croaker \$0.000000002, Oxygen Croaker \$0.000000001, Nitrogen Croaker \$0.0000000005, Fluorine Croaker \$0.0000000002, Chlorine Croaker \$0.0000000001, Bromine Croaker \$0.00000000005, Iodine Croaker \$0.00000000002, Beryllium Croaker \$0.00000000001, Boron Croaker \$0.000000000005, Carbon Croaker \$0.000000000002, Silicon Croaker \$0.000000000001, Phosphorus Croaker \$0.0000000000005, Sulfur Croaker \$0.0000000000002, Nitrogen Croaker \$0.0000000000001, Oxygen Croaker \$0.00000000000005, Hydrogen Croaker \$0.00000000000002, Fluorine Croaker \$0.00000000000001, Chlorine Croaker \$0.000000000000005, Bromine Croaker \$0.000000000000002, Iodine Croaker \$0.000000000000001, Beryllium Croaker \$0.0000000000000005, Boron Croaker \$0.0000000000000002, Carbon Croaker \$0.0000000000000001, Silicon Croaker \$0.00000000000000005, Phosphorus Croaker \$0.00000000000000002, Sulfur Croaker \$0.00000000000000001, Nitrogen Croaker \$0.000000000000000005, Fluorine Croaker \$0.000000000000000002, Chlorine Croaker \$0.000000000000000001, Bromine Croaker \$0.0000000000000000005, Iodine Croaker \$0.0000000000000000002, Beryllium Croaker \$0.0000000000000000001, Boron Croaker \$0.00000000000000000005, Carbon Croaker \$0.00000000000000000002, Silicon Croaker \$0.00000000000000000001, Phosphorus Croaker \$0.000000000000000000005, Sulfur Croaker \$0.000000000000000000002, Nitrogen Croaker \$0.000000000000000000001, Oxygen Croaker \$0.0000000000000000000005, Hydrogen Croaker \$0.0000000000000000000002, Fluorine Croaker \$0.0000000000000000000001, Chlorine Croaker \$0.00000000000000000000005, Bromine Croaker \$0.00000000000000000000002, Iodine Croaker \$0.00000000000000000000001, Beryllium Croaker \$0.000000000000000

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL 65 per insertion of 25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.
Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.
A suitable announcement will be inserted free of charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITIONS WANTED

EXCELLENT Shanghai cookboy with wife wash and honest hardworker experiences many years European cooking with best References seeks employment. Apply Box 631 "China Mail".

REGISTERED qualified English teacher B.A., St. John's University, teaching grant-in-aid school for 2 years, seeks employment. Box 625 "China Mail".

WANTED KNOWN

GRAPHO-ANALYSIS offers you an impartial character reading of your REAL SELF! Simply send in a sample of your ordinary handwriting with HK\$10. and a Confidential Character Analysis will be sent to you from JOE PENN. Grapho-Analyst contributor to "The Sunday Herald".

RADIO REPAIRS performed by trained technicians under foreign supervision. Modern accurate instruments—no guesswork. Repairs include: cleaning and checking chassis. Moderate rates, reliable work. Our reputation is your guarantee. Phone 26310, and we'll do the rest. Colonial Agencies, Szehol Building, 14 Queen's Road.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtis—cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdos & manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50334—43, Han-Kow Road, Kowloon.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE WINDOW BOOK STORE, 25 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 69327.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

REGULAR Army Warrant Officer, wife and child urgently require accommodation, with garden or verandah. Rent \$300—\$500, Kowloon. Box 630 "China Mail".

FOR SALE

CONVENIENT EASY Way to own a New Pilot Radio—Whether you need a bedside model, large table model, or luxury radio gram, we have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as low as \$20 per month. Colonial Agencies, Szehol Building, 14 Queen's Road, Phone 26310.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Revised edition) at \$3.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PAD—100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32512.

NOTICE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY (1951 EDITION)

WILL ALL FIRMS, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, ETC., KINDLY REVERSE THEIR COPIES AND RETURN TO THE NEWS-PAPER ENTERPRISE LTD., WINDSOR HOUSE, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL OF HONG KONG

Obtainable at BOOKSTALLS AND CHINA MAIL OFFICE Windsor House

Government watching Red activities

London, October 17. The Minister of Labour, Mr. George Isaacs, today told Parliament that the British Government is still carefully watching the activities of the Communists trying to disrupt the country's essential services.

He was replying to questions about a recently formed Communist subversive organization which he warned the country last month, aimed at hampering Britain's defence preparations by organising unofficial strikes.

A Conservative, Mr. Bernard Linn, asserted that trade unionists did not believe such an organization existed. They thought that the Government was using the Communists as a scape-goat, he said.

On the other hand, the general public thought that the organization did exist and that the Government lacked the will to deal with it.

Mr. Brath asked for an assurance that the Minister would disavow that "confusion" Mr. Isaacs said he was not responsible for the confusion—Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EUROPE

Frankfurt, October 16. American troops reinforcements to Europe will arrive at the rate of between 4,000 and 5,000 a month, the West German news agency, DPA, said today.

The troops will have the newest weapons, which have already proved themselves in Korea, it added.

The reinforcements will include 15,000 men of the 82nd United States Parachute Division from North Carolina, a senior American Army officer said, according to the agency.

The paratroopers took part in the Normandy invasion of 1944.—Reuter.

PERSIAN-AFGHAN DISPUTE

Tehran, October 16. Persia and Afghanistan have agreed to engage three irrigation experts to study and advise on a settlement of the two countries' long-standing dispute over the Hermand river.

The Hermand rises in Afghanistan, flows into Persia and then re-enters Afghanistan.

Persia has accused Afghanistan of diverting the river's waters, causing droughts and desert in the country.

The experts are from the United States, Canada and Chile.—Reuter.

EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC

Southampton, October 16. The British survey ship, John Biscoe (1,200 tons) left today for a nine-months' tour of the Antarctic. She will put ashore relief at British bases and carry out ocean surveys.

In February this year the John Biscoe crashed through an ice field to rescue six British scientists who had been marooned on Stonington Island, in the Antarctic, for over two years.

Five other scientists who had been on the island for three years were taken off by a plane from the vessel.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE ROYAL LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT CORPORAL'S MESS

Thank all the ladies who attended their Dance on 17th October and helped to make the evening a most enjoyable and successful one.

NOTICE

We take pleasure in announcing that MESSRS. ILFORD LIMITED, ILFORD, LONDON,

Manufacturers of photographic material, have appointed us their Sole Distributors for Hong Kong and China.

Ed. A. Keller & Co. Ltd.,

Edinburgh House, Hongkong.

HONGKONG CABLE & WIRELESS, LTD.

Jointly announce

the radio-telephone service to U.S.A. has been extended to Hawaii as from 15th October, 1950.

Hours of operation:

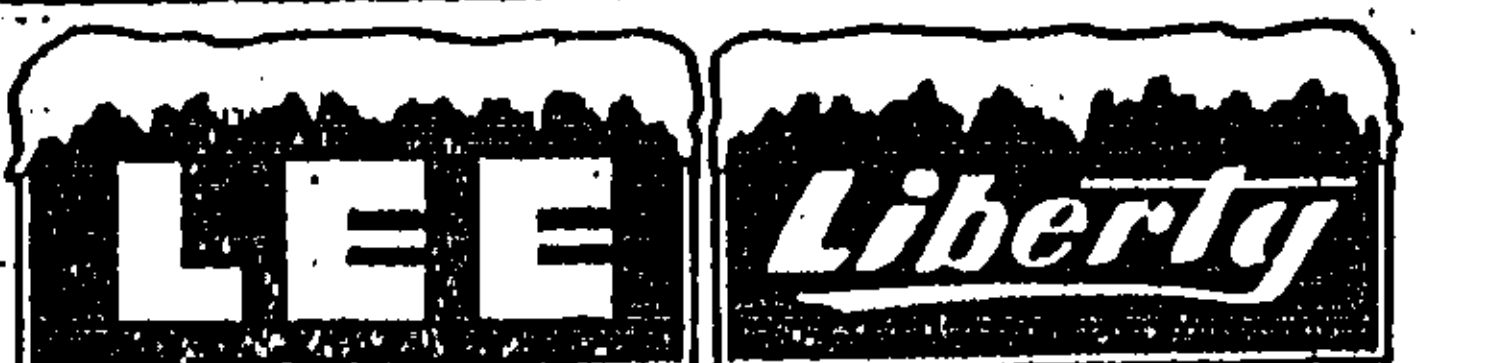
10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Hong Kong Summer time.

HKDF ORDERS

Serial No. 42. Orders by Colonel L. T. Ridge, CBE, ED, Commandant, Hong Kong Defence Force, dated October 17, 1950.

Force Headquarters
870, Depot—Qualification Course Rifle—20 Yard Range. The following targets fired this course on the day given below and achieved the results shown against their names—Tuesday, October 10. Results: F. Hine 25 10 18 (62) 1st class shot, G.A. Henderson 25 11 15 (60) 1st class shot, Kwok Kai-hung 20 20 11 (51) 1st class shot, F.M. Bonario 20 12 10 (42) 2nd class shot, A.C. Sonna 20 9 8 (47) 2nd class shot, Thursday, October 12. Results: G.H. Tanner 25 17 11 (53) 1st class shot, F.P. Chan 25 12 12 (45) 1st class shot, Chan Chik-wan 20 16 4 (40) 2nd class shot.

880. Depot Training week ending October 28. Squad A2—Kennedy Road Range, practice. Squads A42, A43, A44, A45, A46, A47, A48, A49, A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A55, A56, A57, A58, A59, A60, A61, A62, A63, A64, A65, A66, A67, A68, A69, A70, A71, A72, A73, A74, A75, A76, A77, A78, A79, A80, A81, A82, A83, A84, A85, A86, A87, A88, A89, A90, A91, A92, A93, A94, A95, A96, A97, A98, A99, A100, A101, A102, A103, A104, A105, A106, A107, A108, A109, A110, A111, A112, A113, A114, A115, A116, A117, A118, A119, A120, A121, A122, A123, A124, A125, A126, A127, A128, A129, A130, A131, A132, A133, A134, A135, A136, A137, A138, A139, A140, A141, A142, A143, A144, A145, A146, A147, A148, A149, A150, A151, A152, A153, A154, A155, A156, A157, A158, A159, A160, A161, A162, A163, A164, A165, A166, A167, A168, A169, A170, A171, A172, A173, A174, A175, A176, A177, A178, A179, A180, A181, A182, A183, A184, A185, A186, A187, A188, A189, A190, A191, A192, A193, A194, A195, A196, A197, A198, A199, A200, A201, A202, A203, A204, A205, A206, A207, A208, A209, A210, A211, A212, A213, A214, A215, A216, 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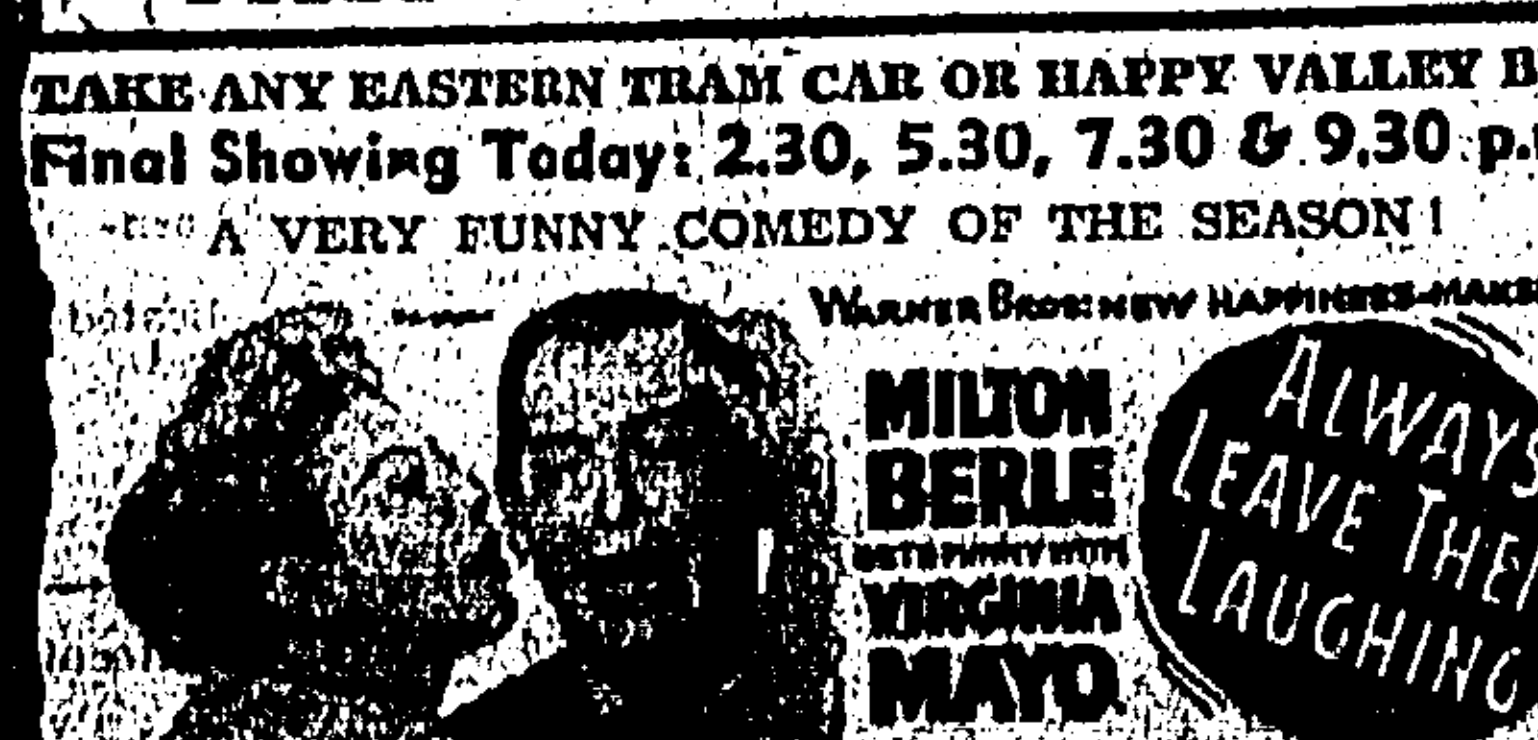


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INDIA STILL ON THE FENCE IN THE UN

Lake Success, October 17.

U.S. watches Chinese students

Washington, October 17. The United States authorities are keeping a close watch on several thousand Chinese students, teachers and technical trainees now in this country, according to Government officials here.

But officials declined to say whether specific investigations were being made into pro-Communist utterances by any of the group.

Many of the Chinese came to the United States under US State Department and Chinese Nationalist Government sponsorship of an educational exchange programme, but this has been suspended for months because of the Communist victory in China.

State Department officials said that some 3,100 Chinese students are receiving or are eligible for American assistance for which Congress has voted a total of \$10,500,000.

These students are distributed among about 400 universities, each of which has been asked to designate a responsible official to serve as the United States agent for disbursing the aid to students.

In addition to the students, there are estimated 1,000 Chinese teachers and technical trainees still in the country. Some of these are eligible now for assistance.—Reuter.

WHEELBARROW WORLD TOUR

Melbourne, October 17.

A 33-year-old South African taking his wife and two sons, aged 16 months and 18 years, on a wheelbarrow tour of the world, is on his way to Western Australia.

Refusing to give his name as he passed through Melbourne, he asked to be called "Mr. Springbok". The barrow contained camping gear; his wife pushed a pram with the tour is a £1,000 water by a Johannesburg businessman that "Springbok" could not push a barrow across every major country in the world. The businessman is said to have made a similar wager in 1928 when South African Dan Leroux, after travelling 49,000 miles, died 1,000 miles from the finish.

"Springbok" said he started in 1948, expected to complete the course in another seven years. He added that he won a £1,000 bet in 1938 when he rode a bicycle round the world.—Reuter.

MADRID STUDENT BOYCOTT

Madrid, October 16.

Madrid University's 700 engineering students today boycotted their classes in protest over a Government decree allowing a Catholic engineering college to issue its own degrees.

The Education Minister, Mr. B. Martin, ordered the students to return to classes immediately and threatened disciplinary measures against those who remain absent.

The engineers are protesting against press comments branding opponents of the Government decree as enemies of the Franco regime.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA INDIA

Thus, while India was one of the first nations to recognize Communist China and actively sponsor UN membership for the Mao Tse-tung regime, she also went along with the West on branding the North Koreans as the aggressors in Korea. The Indian UN delegation took this latter stand after considerable hesitation and "consultations" with their home government.

Like Yugoslavia, India is one of the most frequent abstainers in UN voting, but for different reasons.

Yugoslavia has to follow at one and the same time a Communist

India has all but overrun no man's land in a unique offensive on the East-West front.

She has invested heavily in mediation to keep the war "cold" or at least unarmful to India.

In the sharply drawn, rigid battle lines of the Soviet-American conflict, India seems almost to be fence-straddling. Her policy is not quite that, but her gestures often have been difficult to interpret by Western diplomats.

Virtually divorcing herself from the conflict, India constantly attempts to act as peacemaker.

Her delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, Sir Benegal N. Rau, suggested in his opening speech that a new big four Foreign Ministers' conference try once again for peace.

And in the year 1950, with thousands dying in Korea even as he spoke, Sir Benegal dug up a 1947 idea of British historian Arnold Toynbee for the keynote of his United Nations address.

Said the Indian, quoting Toynbee: "In the West we have a notion that Russia is the aggressor, as indeed she has all the appearances of being, when looked at through Western eyes.... To Russia eyes appearances are just the contrary."

Rau's call for new Big Four talks was curiously brushed aside by France's Robert Schuman who said you cannot negotiate with Russia as long as she is building fifth columns in your country even while you are talking.

Weird course
Nevertheless, India has kept firmly to the mediation line, charting a weird zig-zag course in her difficult effort to avoid even giving the appearance of leaning too heavily toward either of the two camps.

Diplomatic observers believe the unique Indian policy stems primarily from the long-range plan of the leaders of the nation of 337,000,000 people to become the major industrial power in Asia. India at present is dominantly agricultural, but she has embarked on a vast industrial programme with huge hydro-electric systems similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States.

To achieve her key economic ambitions, the observers say, India must carefully cultivate good relations with her neighbours, several of whom, principally China, are in the Soviet orbit.

The economic considerations, in the opinion of these observers, outweigh any reasons of military pre-occupations of the relatively weak Indians or a possible Communist aggression on their country.

The Indian middle of the road approach to the cold war has at different times placed the country on one side or the other, but so far she has been able, although with extreme difficulty, to keep from burning any vital bridges.

This and that
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Aid to N. Korea difficult

Berlin, October 17.

Russia's official newspaper, "Taegliche Rundschau," admitted today that foreign aid to North Korea is encountering difficulties.

The Soviet Union claimed, "there are no honourable people in the whole world who do not feel for Korea."

"But they cannot always express this feeling through the delivery of material means," the newspaper added.

"The just cause of the Koreans has been recognised by other peoples through the increasing wave of signatures on the Stockholm (anti-atom bomb) peace appeal since the beginning of the American aggression."

The paper described the Koreans as "leading the hardest liberation fight in their history" against "greatly superior legions of Wall Street."

It listed contributions of medical supplies and food for North Korea by East European countries but made no mention of Soviet aid except by Jacob Malik's speeches in the Security Council.—Associated Press.

SOUTH AFRICA RELAXING IMPORT CONTROL

Capetown, October 16.

The South African Economic Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, tonight announced plans for relaxing import controls on more essential consumer goods not obtainable locally.

The list of such articles, which would include in particular day-to-day necessities for the housewife, would be kept as short as possible, he told the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce here.

Amount allowed would be relatively higher than in the case of general consumer goods.

The list had not been decided on.

Letters of commitment issued to importers of raw materials to meet the situation caused by delays in deliveries from overseas would also be issued to importers of consumer goods, he said.

Mr. Louw added that because of the deterioration of the international situation, he would not revise the present list of prohibited or restricted imports, including luxury goods, as he earlier intended.—Reuter.

Russia tries another angle

Monte Carlo, October 16.

Soviet Russia today asked the International Red Cross to promote the outlawing of the atomic bomb.

Russian delegate Boris Pachkov submitted a resolution to the 21st meeting of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies calling on the Red Cross to promote "peaceful ideas and the prohibition of the atomic weapon."

Delegations from Red Cross Societies of 57 nations agreed to discuss the resolution later this week.

The Russian delegation submitted another draft resolution asking the Red Cross to "severely condemn... the cruel and barbarous bombardment of the civilian population by American aviation in Korea."

This resolution asks the United States government "to put an end to air and other bombardment of these towns and villages and pacify populations in Korea and to prohibit them in the future."—Associated Press.

BAO DAI ON WAY HOME

Nice, October 17.

The ex-emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, now head of the State of Vietnam, will leave Nice for Saigon by special plane tomorrow morning.

He will be accompanied by members of the Vietnam Cabinet. His wife will remain in Nice. They have been in France and Italy since June.—Reuter.

TICKLISH QUESTION FOR COURT

Edinburgh, October 17.

Can a husband's will bar his widow from "any association whatever" with other men after his death?

A Scottish court was presented with the question of Mrs. Siolla Beaton, widow of wealthy coal exporter, and £97,000 hangs on the answer.

The will of Mrs. Beaton's husband, Alexander, says the £97,000 must go to charity unless she "remains true to my memory and does not marry again nor have any association whatever with any other man."

However, five brothers and sisters of the dead man want to share a big chunk of the estate.

Mrs. Beaton wants it all. She has not married again, the court was told, and she has not "had any association with any other man to which criticism could be directed."

But she thinks the "any association whatever" part is void because it is "contrary to public policy."

The court reserved decision.—Associated Press.

British orders from Canada

Toronto, October 16.

Britain is ordering \$25,000,000 worth of products from Canada, Mr. James Duncanson, the Chairman of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board, announced here today.

He said these include lumber, pulpwood, newsprint, iron ore, tinned salmon, and apples from British Columbia. Mr. Duncanson has just returned from Britain, where he had talks with Mr. Clement Attlee and Mr. Harold Wilson.

Mr. Duncanson told a Press conference here that the British Prime Minister hoped for a speedy industrial effort to maintain Britain's double programme of rearmament and the dollar export drive.

Mr. Attlee also proposed a reduction of exports to certain iron curtain countries and, if necessary, further restrictions on home consumption, he said.—Reuter.

London, October 16. H. W. Rymill, President of the National Association of Meat Traders, said today that meat rationing in Britain will probably continue for at least two years.—United Press.

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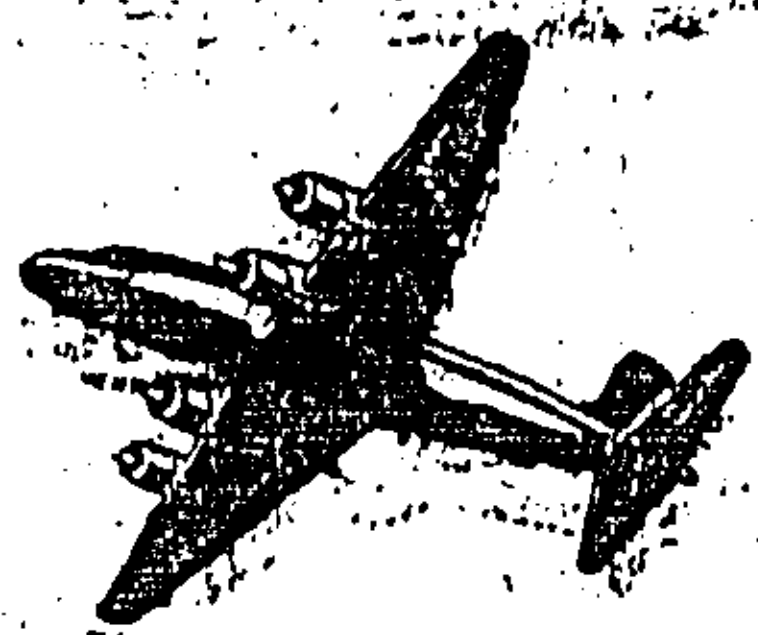
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WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT

President Truman pointed out the moral of the historic Wake Conference but did not adorn the tale in his broadcast at San Francisco. Fears expressed in Washington that the President might share the fate of the lady of Riga were unfounded. It is also clear that soldier and statesman went their several ways in peace and concord, on the basis of a mutual assistance pact which the President took good care to see that General MacArthur initiated.

Mr. Truman asked the General how the United States could best assist the United Nations in promoting and maintaining peace and security throughout the Pacific areas, and the General took his cue from that and held forth at length on "How can we build up our strength in Asia." Presumably he brought Formosa into that picture, and—as "The Times" correspondent in Washington remarked—those who have been exposed to the General's set piece on Formosa can testify to its effectiveness.

The lacunae left in the story by Mr. Truman will be found in the long despatch from Tokyo, and this confirms the broad measure of agreement. Intellectual observers anxious that the United States should not be beastly to Asian doubters approached the meeting in one way. Others, not quite so pale in cast of thought, watched the rendezvous from another angle. We see no reason why either should be unhappy. The Korean programme is to go ahead as scheduled. American troops are to be withdrawn as quickly as possible, and the "proud Koreans" will be left to put their own house in order. They are the only people who can cope with any guerrilla or other disorders, anyway. The Eighth Army will return to Japan considerably stronger than it was before the Korean hostilities. Naval and air forces will also be maintained in much greater strength than before.

The pundits have told us times beyond counting that Communism is an idea and that an idea cannot be contained by force. True, but it has also revealed itself as an aggressive idea ready and willing to use armed force to expand its borders. While we strive to apply modern hygiene to the poverty-stricken breeding-places of its content on which the Marxist thrives, we must also provide against the use of armed force as an instrument of Communism.

There is a name for it—liberation. And like so many of the phrases borrowed from the lexicon of the free world it means the opposite. Mr. Truman calls it the new Soviet Colonialism, and after calling for deeds rather than words from Moscow to prove its anxiety for peace, he made it clear that until these words were forthcoming, we were going ahead in good earnest to build up our defences and our free way of life and we will give all we have to preserve them.

Formosa and Indo-China are not far from Tokyo, and the danger of Communist aggression is not far from the United Nations. In general rather than specific terms, events have been unfolding. Indo-China is a more urgent question than it has ever been in the long past. The United Nations is not a permanent body, and its decisions are not binding. The United States is not a permanent body, and its decisions are not binding. The United Nations is not a permanent body, and its decisions are not binding. The United States is not a permanent body, and its decisions are not binding.

CIVILIAN DEFENCE AND THE ATOMIC BOMB

By Marjorie Linstead

"The Town Hall will be open this evening (until nine o'clock) for the enrolment of Civil Defence Volunteers." This is what it says outside my Town Hall; you would find a similar notice outside any municipal or county hall in Britain. Following Parliament's decision to revive the civil defence service and to regard it as a service essential to national safety. This is the citizen's insurance policy against a further war.

More than 1,000,000 people were engaged in civil defence in the United Kingdom in the last war. Peace-time nucleus of the service must be strong enough to expand to that scale. The force, administered by the local authorities, must be fully equipped and efficient. The main body are volunteers. Concerned with civil defence are the Civil Defence Corps, Auxiliary Fire Service, Special Constabulary and the national hospital reserve.

The volunteer for the Civil Defence Corps is required to take basic air-raid training and to devote to his duty some 50 hours a year. Basic individual training covers the organisation of civil defence, first-aid, fire fighting and the elements of atomic and chemical warfare. This is followed by specialisation and section training in parties—in "wards" posts, rescue parties, special constables, fire fighting, etc. The training will then be clear enough for him to become a warden, a rescue worker, an ambulance worker (qualified in first aid, expert in driving and maintenance of his ambulance), a planner (with whom responsibility rests for getting the public utilities to work after an incident), or a welfare worker, responsible for evacuation, the organisation of rest centres, emergency feeding and clothing.

The women trainees will be particularly interested in welfare problems. Exercises between combined sections will lead to full-scale combined training exercises with all sections co-operating with the contingent services, police, fire services and hospital units. This would probably take the form of a mock "incident." Full-time officials and instructors will have a period at one of the government defence schools. The basic training for defence and protection, newly codified in manuals by the Home Office, comprises the known—high explosive missiles, fire fighting, first-aid, rescue and the unknown—basic chemical and atomic warfare. The latter faces the veteran and the new recruit with a challenge. It is expected that defensive measures against the atomic bomb, backed by ground training, will greatly reduce the danger and the number of casualties.

Combined training exercises

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Effect of atomic explosions

The energy released from the explosion of an atomic bomb takes three forms—heat, blast and radio-activity. Heat-flash is capable of setting material alight up to nearly two miles (3.218 Kilometres) from

look over the field and make his report before anything more than acceleration of aid can be considered. Much of the urgency, too, has gone out of the Formosa problem now that the Korean crisis is over. Peking appears to agree on this, for the periodical outbursts broadcast over the radio have diminished almost to vanishing point. It will be settled either by the Japanese treaty or through the United Nations.

As for the People's China, it appears to have been discussed by General MacArthur purely from the military aspect. There was no political discussion of the Red regime. No dramatic demonstration of diplomacy can be expected from the quarter. As Mr. Zhou En-lai said the other day, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Imperialistic nations is more complicated than establishing trade relations.

That is a pretty good point that it is along trade and economic lines that trading intends to play a role toward better contacts with the non-Kremlin world. Certainly that is a lot better than nothing but are they from Tokyo, and the danger of Communist aggression is not far from the United Nations. In general rather than specific terms, events have been unfolding. Indo-China is a more urgent question than it has ever been in the long past. The United Nations is not a permanent body, and its decisions are not binding. The United States is not a permanent body, and its decisions are not binding.

the centre of the damage. To this would be added fires from collapsing buildings, electric cables and broken gas mains. Fire precautions and fire-lighting are therefore of the first importance. Flashburn causes death or serious burns to people directly exposed in a radius of at least a mile (1.609 Kilometres). Even light materials will, however, give protection against this. Radioactivity is given off in gamma rays and nuclear particles called neutrons; the bomb material additionally splits into radio-active dust. Gamma rays have a danger range of up to 1.6 miles (2.58 Kilometres) from the damage. The range of neutrons is shorter but they render radio-active many materials through which they pass.

Thick walls will afford protection; an air raid shelter thickened and covered with layers of earth would serve well. Areas contaminated by fission products (radioactive particles) may be entered by rescue parties and firefighters without special clothing as soon as the high intensity falls—which it does quickly, though the time they stay there will have to be limited in accordance with the maximum permissible radiation dose.

The radius of blast damage, up to 2.5 miles (4.023 Kilometres) from the centre or ground zero will have to be covered by rescue squads. The design and location of all shelters must therefore be mapped beforehand and rescue parties must have these maps in their heads since, after an explosion, ordinary landmarks may not be there and

reaching shelters will be difficult, through rubble and debris. Approach by water may be the quickest way in some cases; rescue parties will need to be prepared to work in conditions unfamiliar at present.

The dose-rate of radioactivity can be measured and heavily contaminated areas avoided. The individual dosimeter, similar to a fountain-pen, can be clipped in the pocket and will enable the wearer to check the total dose accumulated and his own degree of safety. Suitable clothing for working in a contaminated area would be respirator, denim overalls, gloves (rubber or fabric), gum-boots or strong leather boots.

Protective measures

A number of protective measures are common to atomic and to chemical warfare. Personal cleansing by washing, metering, rosinning and remetering until a negative result is recorded, is essential. Streets and public places may be holed—provided the disposal of the water used will not create further risk. Radioactive material should be removed to a place, where it can be left to decay by natural means. All these precautions may be necessary but if the bomb is burst at a height producing medium damage by flash burn and gamma rays there will be little or no lingering radioactivity.

The scale of the dose of radioactivity permissible is being considered. It is thought a number of varying scales for the general public and a scale for the civilian defence, police and fire

workers and a further scale for emergency workers such as rescuers of trapped shelter occupants. In all cases, cleansing will come before the rescued can be taken to the first aid post or hospital.

Recruits are coming forward at the rate of 2,300 a month. Some 4,000 instructors have already been trained. A Staff College newly opened at Sunningdale, in the English county of Berkshire, provides a laboratory of all aspects of the higher direction of civil defence operations, including post-raid and restoration activities for senior officers and officials of all services and organisations concerned in this part of the national defence system. Here ideas as well as experience are debated.

Two main types of course are given at present. One lasting about a month is for officers and officials (civilian defence, police, fire service) wholly concerned with civil defence. A short course of about a week is given for those concerned with the higher aspect of civil defence, or to local or central government. Those attending this course include Town Clerks and other local government officials, doctors, members of Hospital Boards, members of the women's voluntary services and others concerned with dovetailing the working of the community and defence.

Close co-operation between the Army and civilian defence is another aspect. Combined courses are given from army headquarters. These have been organised and carried through with success. Local civil defence teams will be supported in action by mobile civil defence columns; behind these will be the Army units.

Increased meat output in the colonies

The importance of developing within the sterling area new and reliable sources of meat and meat products both for home consumption and to supply the United Kingdom market, has led to detailed surveys in Fiji, the Falkland Islands, British Somaliland, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland and other areas in the Colonies, to assess potentialities for this.

First concrete result of these surveys by the Colonial Development Corporation is the start which is being made in Bechuanaland this month on a vast 21,220,000 cattle ranch scheme for Bechuanaland.

It will ultimately cover 15,000 square miles in the North of the territory and will be accompanied by the cultivation of 2,000,000 acres of land on the Southern Rhodesian border to make the territory independent of cereal imports.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has leased 120,000 acres to the Corporation.

This development will have an effect on the meat and hide trade of Southern Africa. It will even of cattle from Bechuanaland to the Union. This export subjects the cattle to loss of weight and quality in transit.

Connected with the new ranch will be the erection of abattoirs at Lobatse to handle the meat, and that of another big abattoir, which is to be developed in the Molepolole river in Southern Bechuanaland. These developments are the result of a survey carried out in 1948 by a small party led by

Colonel Laurens van der Post, which included Professor Frank Debenham (who carried out a survey of water resources in all British African territories a year or two ago), and two men with long ranching experience in this part of the world.

By Our Own Correspondent

survey confirmed earlier suggestions that the Kolahari is a desert only because of a lack of surface water.

There is excellent grazing for extensive ranching. The tests have shown that a high percentage of rainfall produces water in adequate quantities.

An experienced rancher

In charge of the CDC project is Mr. Jack Games, a Scotch Canadian who had his own ranches in New Mexico and Texas, has done cattle ranching in Australia, and some 23 years ago, after service with the Seifarth Highlanders in the 1914-18 war, was engaged by the Southern Rhodesian Government to manage their holding ranches to organise the cattle industry for the Southern Rhodesian Government. In the course of this he has had previous experience with his herding in Bechuanaland. "Where there are practical possibilities in the Colonies of developing new and reliable sources of meat and meat products, the Corporation intends to do its utmost to develop them, an official of the Colonial Development Corporation told a Com-

monwealth News Agency representative.

"There is, in many Colonies, a serious deficiency in protein foods and it is a matter of urgency to increase the amounts and quality of animal products available for local consumption. In Africa, in particular, a serious problem is presented by the rapid growth of population which in many areas is outstripping food supplies. Even in Kenya, which at present over produces a surplus of meat over its domestic needs, the population is increasing at such a rate that within 20 years this surplus will have been converted into a deficiency unless steps are taken to expand production.

In many areas supply for local demand must take precedence over export demand, except in cases where increased exports will themselves be of particular benefit to the Colony in question. The surveys and investigations which have been carried out show that the expansion of meat production in the Colonies will be of two main kinds: increased production by stock-raising schemes and the provision of abattoirs and cold storage plants to make fuller use of existing supplies. Africa offers the greatest scope for activities in both fields.

There are large undeveloped areas in the African Colonies and High Commission Territories suitable for meat production by ranching. Where ranching is undertaken cattle will be used and digested by selective breeding after an adequate level of nutrition has been established. The necessary steps for this include controlled grazing and pasture improvement, the provision of water supplies, and fodder crops as an insurance against drought."

Machinery helps the lonely hearts

By John Jarret

Your parents and mine said marriages are made in heaven. Of empty people who are busy trying to improve that system a lady from the land of the electric brain has gone farthest. She has invented the idea of a "Mate-o-Matic"—a sort of wedding by WOCCE.

Remember the WOCCE (War Office Central Index)? Holes punched in filing cards registered all details about each particular Tommy, from his private income to his psychological reaction to battle.

When the brass-hats wanted a man with certain qualities, they pushed buttons for those qualities: an electric "eye" ran through the cards and shot out those that would fill the bill.

Her machine

Now Miss Lane (whose advertising proclaims "Cupid is My Business") is working a matrimonial agency is working on a similar machine, to be called the "Mate-o-Matic".

be pressed, lights will flash and gears whirr and in a few seconds Mr. Klusweid will be given the names of some dozen girls who the machine says will suit him.

It's a science

Plump Clara Lane (who is a Mrs. but works as a miss) claims that her centre of gravity already brought some 20,000 couples to the altar, but now, says her assistant, "we've reduced match-making to a science with the machine."

Romantic love has been badly overrated in America," says Clara. Her recipe for marriage is that the couple should: (1) respect each other; (2) need each other; (3) have congenial backgrounds; and (4) be determined to make the marriage work.

"Millions of our divorces arise from the fact that young people are too ready to quit when the going gets tough," she asserts. "She doesn't believe" that opposites attract. "The close two people are in intellectual background, the more religious beliefs, etc., the happier they'll be with each other."

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Having spent millions on blowing Korea to bits, the victors will shortly have to spend millions to rebuild it. Ain't it fun to be a taxpayer in 1950?

"Time was when a club like Boodle's was...the more or less exclusive preserve of the plush-for-hunting set." If you mean plus-fours, they went out with the war.

Today's refresher courses in geography are a must—they come via the front page of your newspaper.

Sun never sets, at least not much. The Royal Empire Society announces an essay competition for British children on the subject "The progress of imperial studies." Essay, of man, dashed good idea, what?

"The modern father sees very little of his daughter." He'd see nearly all of her if he took a stroll down to the beach.

In Israel "there will be a bluecut for all cars on the roads while a complete blackout is ordered for all towns and villages." And the militant left wing will continue to man its redoubt.

"The 62 year old strike Bombay textile workers ended today when all the strikers returned to work." You can see how difficult it would have been to continue the strike after that had happened.

French motorist wins a "go-slow" car race by taking 10 hours, 40 minutes, to cover 720 yards.

Local types who drive through the centre of town after office hours admit that beats even their experience.

"Egypt and other currency suppliers will be able to hold the importing countries to ransom." That should pound some sense into them.

What's cooking? A direct hit by a napalm bomb can melt a tank, but a near miss can still roast the crew. It all depends on whether you want them well or under-done.

The Privy Council has decided that the clergyman member for Northern Ireland cannot sit in the Commons. Yes, that's one more Manaway.

Myrtle's grandfather wants to go to Paris because he's heard the waitresses serve salad without dressing.



"Emma, they're definitely taking all the glamour out of our lives! Not that includes red flames, nighties!"

TRUMAN ASKS RUSSIA FOR PROOF OF PEACE DESIRE

Four points essential for ending cold war U.S. DETERMINATION

San Francisco, October 17.

President Truman, back from his long flight to talk with General Douglas MacArthur, tonight called on Russia to give concrete and positive proof of its intention to work for peace.

"The nation, the President declared, 'No country in the world which really wants peace has any reason to fear the United States.'"

President said that the Soviet Union could do four things if it wanted to prove that it really wanted peace:

1. Live up to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

2. Join the rest of the United Nations in calling on the North Koreans to lay down their arms immediately.

3. Lift the Iron Curtain and permit the free exchange of information and ideas.

4. Join the efforts of the United Nations to establish a reliable system of collective security—a system which will permit the elimination of the atomic bomb and the drastic reduction and regulation of all other arms and armed forces.

"Until the Soviet Union does things, we give real proof of peaceful intentions, we are determined to keep up the common defensive strength of the free world," the President declared.

"The United Nations and its colonial allies are maintaining armed forces of great size and strength, both Europe and Asia, their armies pose a constant threat to world peace."

"The free nations must oppose this with strength," he said. "We will not ask for the United States alone, but for all free nations together."

Deadly earnest
America was going ahead in deadly earnest to build up her defenses—not because she wanted, but "because Soviet policies leave us no other choice," he declared.

"It is not a choice we have made gladly. We are not a military nation. We have no desire for conquest or military glory."

"Before making his appeal to the United States to resist aggression in our country and in co-operation with other countries we are continuing to build armed forces strong enough to make it clear that aggression will not succeed," he continued.

"We are going to be prepared to meet them. Let no aggressor make any mistake about that. We value our independence, our free way of life in this country and we will give all that we have to preserve them."

"We are going ahead in deadly earnest to build up our defenses. Earlier, the President had said he had returned from his week-end mid-Pacific conference with General MacArthur 'with renewed confidence in our long ability to maintain world peace.'"

"Today, as a result of the Korean struggle, the United Nations is stronger, it has more confidence," the President said.

"We know now that the United Nations can create a system of international order with the authority to maintain peace."

"When I met with General MacArthur we discussed plans for completing the task of bringing peace to Korea. We talked about the plans for establishing a unified, independent and democratic government in that country in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"Our sole purpose in Korea is to establish peace and independence. Our troops will stay there only so long as they are needed."

No mystery
"I understand that there has been speculation about why I made this trip. There is really no mystery about it. I went because I wanted to talk to General MacArthur."

"There is no substitute for personal conversation with the commander in the field who knows the problems there from first-hand experience."

"He has information at his fingertips which can be of help to us in deciding upon the best policies in these critical times."

"I went out to Wake Island to General MacArthur because I do not want to take him far from Korea where he is doing very important operations with great success. Events are moving swiftly over there. I do not feel he should leave from his post too long. I have come back from this trip with increased confidence in our long-range ability to maintain world peace."

"At Wake Island we talked about the Korean situation and the United Nations' role in it. I am confident that the United Nations will continue to play a leading role in the world."

by the United Nations for that purpose.

"We seek no territory or special privilege. Let this be crystal clear to all—we have no aggressive designs in Korea or in any other place in the Far East or elsewhere."

"No country in the world which really wants peace has any reason to fear the United States."

"The only victory we seek is the victory of peace."

"The United Nations forces in Korea are making spectacular progress. But the fighting there is not yet over."

Stubborn resistance
"The North Korean Communists still refuse to acknowledge the authority of the United Nations. They continue to put up stubborn but futile resistance."

"The United Nations forces are growing in strength and are now far superior to the forces which still oppose them. The power of the Korean Communists to resist effectively will soon be at an end."

"However, the job of the United Nations is not yet done. There is a big task of rehabilitation to be done."

"As a result of the Communist aggression Korea has suffered terrible destruction. Thousands upon thousands of people are homeless and there is danger of famine and disease in the coming winter months."

"The United Nations is already extending relief to ease the suffering which the Communist invasion has brought about and it is preparing to help the Koreans rebuild their homes and restore their factories."

"Railroads are being rebuilt and public utilities are beginning to function."

"We will use the resources of our army and our Economic Cooperation Administration to meet the immediate emergency. We will give our strong support to the United Nations programme of relief and reconstruction that will soon be started."

"The United States will do its full part to help build a free, united and self-supporting Korean Republic."

"In a very real sense the unity of the free nations in meeting the aggression in Korea is the result of a firmly held purpose to support peace and freedom—a purpose which the free nations have pursued together over the years."

"The name 'United Nations' was first used in the dark days of the second World War by the countries then allied to put down another aggression."

"From that day until this the cause of peace has been strengthened by an active policy of co-operation among the free nations."

Steady policy
"It is not by chance, but as a result of that steady policy that 53 members of the United Nations rallied immediately to meet the unprovoked aggression against the Republic of Korea."

"It has been as a part of that same policy and common purpose that we have joined during the past five years in building up the strength of the peace-loving forces of the world. We have contributed to this end through the Marshall Plan in Europe and many other parts of the world."

"We have also contributed to this end through military aid to countries threatened by aggression. All around the world the free nations have been gaining strength."

"We have to recognize that, as we have moved steadily along in the post-war years, our policy of building a peaceful world has met constant opposition from the Soviet Union."

"Here in San Francisco five years ago we hoped that the Soviet Union would co-operate in this effort to building a lasting peace."

"But Communist imperialism would not have so."

"Instead of working with other Governments in mutual respect and co-operation the Soviet Union attempted to extend its control over other people."

"It embarked upon a new colonialism—Soviet style. This new colonialism has already brought under its complete control and exploitation many countries which used to be free."

"Moreover, the Soviet Union has refused to co-operate and has not allowed its satellites to co-operate with these nations it could not control."

"In the United Nations, the Soviet Union has persisted in obstruction."

"It has refused to share in activities devoted to the great economic, social and spiritual causes recognized in the United Nations Charter. For months on end it even boycotted the Security Council."

"These tactics of the Soviet Union have imposed an increasingly greater strain upon the fabric of world peace. Aggression and threats of aggression aided and abetted by obstructionism in the United Nations, have caused grave concern among the nations which are honestly seeking peace."

"The response of the free world to the aggression in Korea has given these nations new confidence. But events in Korea have also made it more apparent than ever that the evil spirit of the world is still abroad in the world. So long as this is true we are all faced with a clear and present danger."

Violent attack
"Today we face a violent and cynical attack upon our democratic faith upon every hope of a decent and free life. Indeed, upon every concept of human dignity. Those who support this evil purpose are prepared to back it to the limit with every device, including military force."

"The Soviet Union and its colonial satellites are maintaining armed forces of great size and strength. In both Europe and Asia their vast armies pose a constant threat to world peace."

"So long as they persist in maintaining these forces and in using them to intimidate other countries, the free men of the world have but one choice if they are to remain free. They must oppose strength with strength."

(Continued on page 11)



HARRY S. TRUMAN
A warning to Russia

Russia insists on veto right in calling Assembly

Lake Success, October 17.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, insisted today that the calling of an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly to deal with a case of aggression must be subject to the veto.

He moved an amendment to this effect before the Political Committee to a proposal to call the Assembly into session if the Security Council was prevented from taking action in a breach of peace.

Mr. Vyshinsky also sought to extend the 24 hours' notice to be given for such a session to a fortnight.

In a 90-minute speech largely devoted to legal aspects of the proposal, Mr. Vyshinsky reiterated his contention that the nations who are seeking to provide the Assembly with greater powers to deal with future aggression are trying to alter the Charter by unconstitutional means.

He likened them to a "monk who, when he wants to eat pork during Lent days, says that the pig is a fish."

Mr. Percy Spender, Australian Minister of External Affairs, said that Mr. Vyshinsky was trying to frustrate an endeavour to create peace in the world.

The Soviet Minister's argument said that Mr. Spender's was one purely for propaganda purposes. "Millions of people throughout the world have been waiting on the lips of the representative of Soviet Russia to give them some semblance of peace. There has been nothing whatever advanced by Soviet Russia that would give any hope to the peoples of the world which would indicate that they want to give peace," Mr. Spender said.

The amendments which Mr. Vyshinsky had put forward "are designed completely to destroy an effort by this Assembly to deal with international tension and to preserve the peace," continued Mr. Spender.

"What are we here today dealing with this problem?" he asked. "I say frankly, because of the policy pursued by Soviet Russia since the Charter was written five years ago."

"I hope we hear from the Soviet delegate before the session concludes what he proposes about securing peace for the world."

Russian view
Meanwhile, Russia today accepted the American proposal to establish a United Nations "peace patrol" but insisted it should include all of the Big Five powers in its membership.

Mr. Vyshinsky announced Soviet acceptance of the plan with reservations as the General Assembly's main Political Committee went deeper into detailed discussion of the overall American proposal to provide the Assembly with military forces for use against aggressors.

The Committee, discussing the American plan section by section, postponed the vote on its first major part. That section would authorize calling of the General Assembly into emergency session on 24 hours' notice to make "appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures including, when necessary, use of armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security." Such a session could be called by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

Mr. Vyshinsky told the Committee Russia opposed three subsidiary provisions of the second section of the American measure dealing with the establishment of a peace patrol to observe areas where tension might erupt into war. They were:

1. The Commission of nine to 14 members envisaged by the United States should include all of the Big Five powers.

2. The reference which would empower the year-round Little Assembly, boycotted by Russia since its start three years ago, to act when the General Assembly is not in session, should be eliminated.

3. The provision for a peace patrol to make use of United Nations field observers—Russia opposed establishment of a field observers' panel—should also be eliminated.

Mr. John Foster Dulles of the United States, replying to Mr. Vyshinsky, said the United States believed the Korean Commission functioned well at the outbreak of war in Korea because none of the Big Five was represented in it. He said he thought the seven sponsors would welcome Big Five participation in the peace patrol.

—Reuter and United Press.

Progress on Libya issue reported

Lake Success, October 17.

It was announced here today that satisfactory progress was being made towards the drafting of an overall plan to solve the Libyan problem.

The announcement was made when the Ad Hoc or Special Political Committee of the General Assembly resumed its discussion on the former Italian colonies.

A Sub-Committee, which had met informally during the week-end to consolidate the various resolutions and amendments before the Committee, reported today: "There are still some points to be clarified."

They expected to have ready a new, amended draft resolution later in the day.

"We have made satisfactory progress so far," Mr. Alexis Nyrrou, of Greece, the vice-chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, said. The meeting was adjourned.—Reuter.

Truman playing from strength

London, October 18.

Observers saw President Truman's speech at San Francisco as a clear illustration of the new American policy of "playing from strength" when dealing with the Soviet Government.

Diplomatic quarters here noted that President Truman had chosen the moment of approaching victory in Korea to place before the United Nations two alternative paths which its foreign policy can now pursue.

At his historic Wake Island conference with General MacArthur, Mr. Truman presumably received latest intelligence of the approaching collapse of the North Korean armies. He is thus in a position once again to place before the Soviet Government the possibility of a return to international co-operation and of an ending of the disastrous policy of hostile blockade.

According to the estimate of Soviet policy common both in Washington and London, it is at the moment of Western victory that such an appeal for renewed co-operation would have the best chance of being seriously entertained in Moscow.

Clearly, if the Soviet Government is to avail itself of the opportunity offered today by President Truman, its decision will have to be a rapid one. It is not clear how much time will be available in which further appeal to the North Koreans to lay down their arms would be possible.

There was no doubt in London that in the absence of the expected change of policy from the Soviet Government, the President's appeal would be regarded as a mere propaganda device of the Atlantic Pact era.



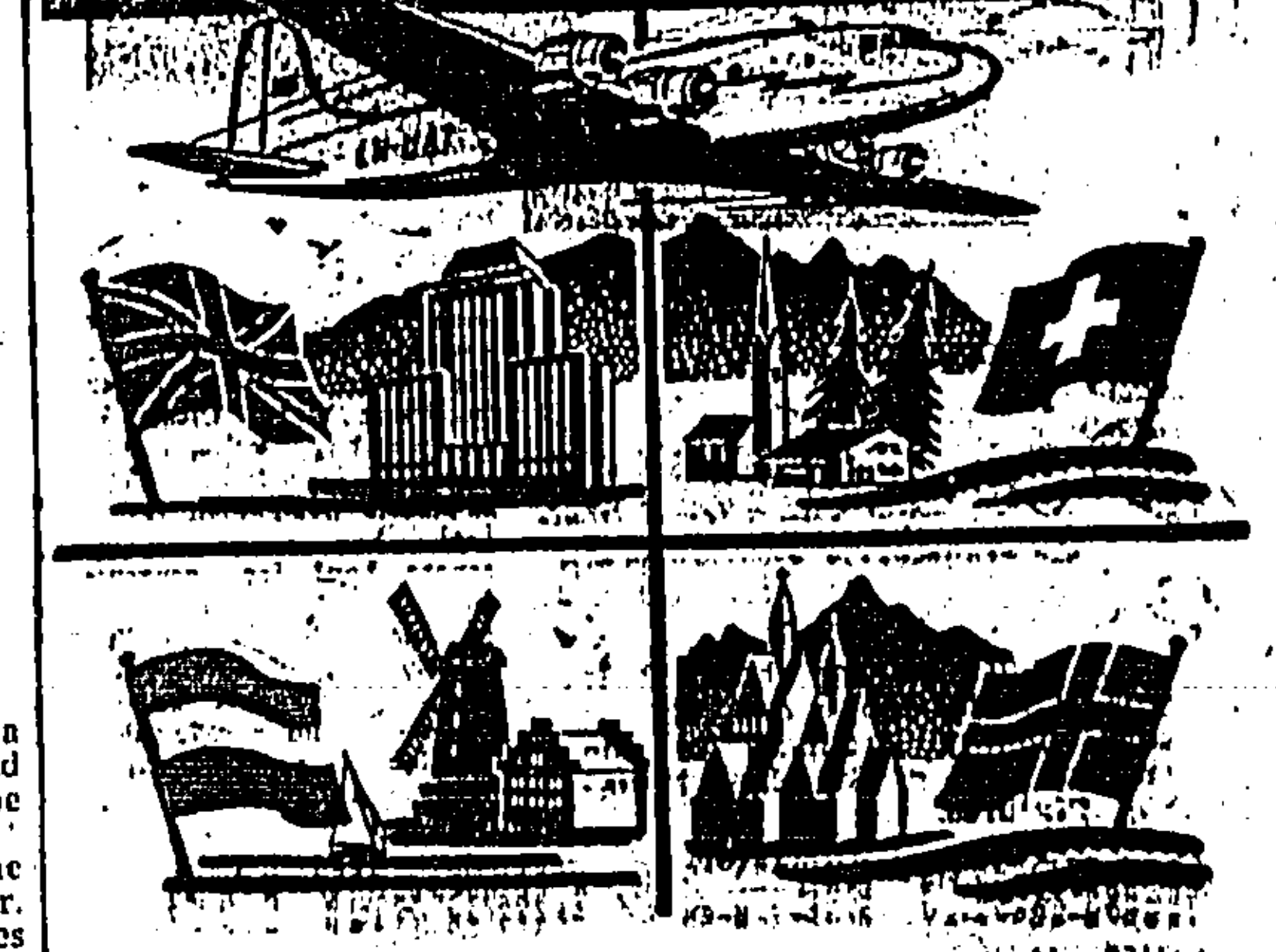
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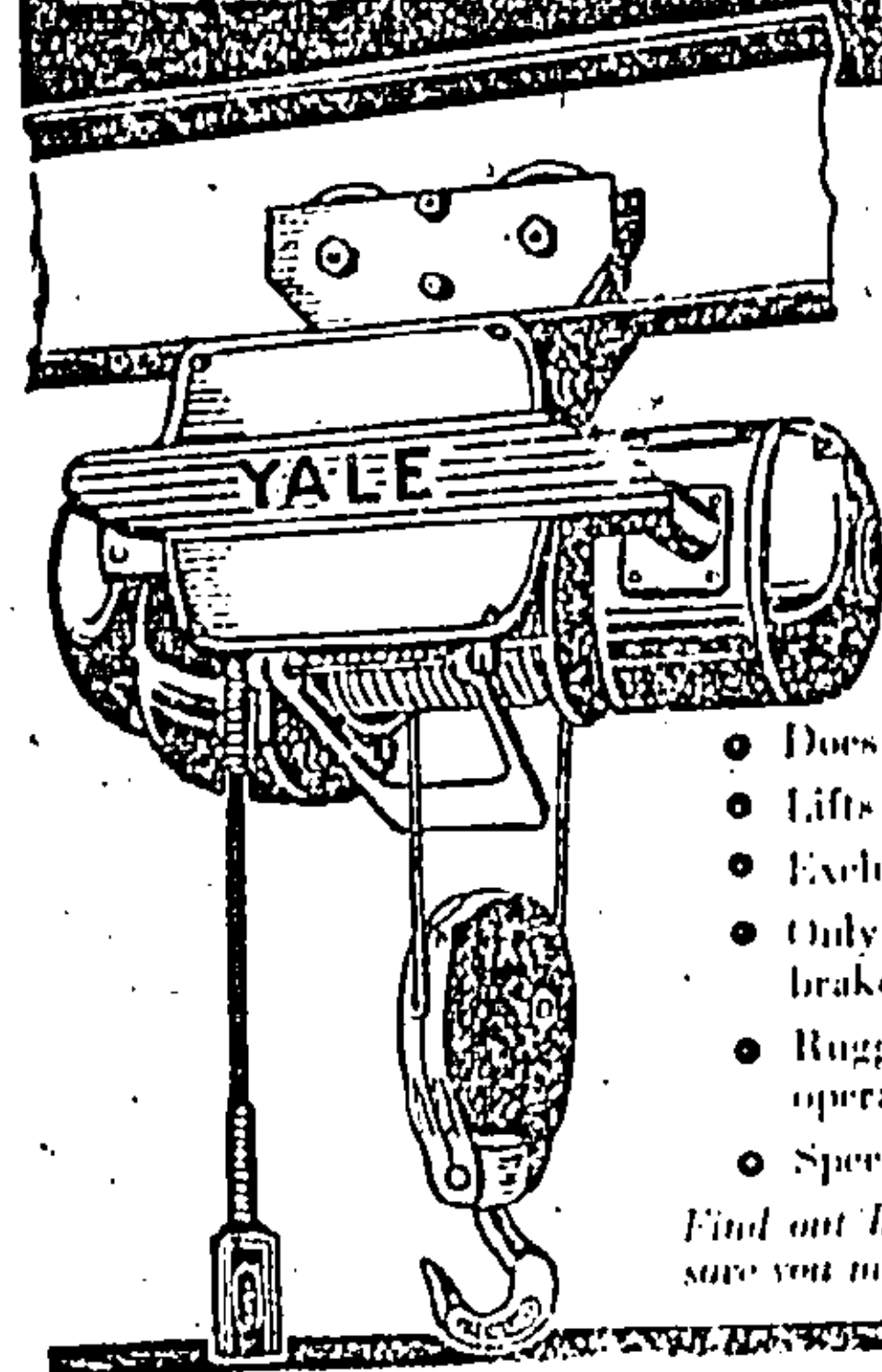
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ENGINEERING PAGE

Powerful hydraulic press for scrap metal baling

The disposal of scrap metal in large works often presents a serious problem, as can be gathered from a statement that a powerful hydraulic baling press installed at the Luton factory of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., is saving the firm nearly £200 per week in reduced labour and transport charges.

Not only so, but the new equipment is stated to have doubled the works' baled scrap capacity—it needs fewer men to operate than the smaller presses it supersedes, and the bales of scrap are more compact.

In the production of Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks the sheet metal left as "waste" in the press shop after the various parts have been pressed and trimmed to shape amounts to more than 1,300 tons a month. This scrap is pressed into bales and then sent by rail to the steel works to be melted down and used again in the form of new steel.

To deal with the problem the press, designed and built by the Loewy Engineering Co., Ltd., is the largest used in the British automobile industry and among the most powerful in the world.

Prior to this press coming into service the limited capacity of the old scrap-baling plant was a major problem, and much of the scrap which could have been baled with suitable plant had to be loaded into railway wagons in loose form.

Twenty bales an hour.
Transport costs were greater than if the scrap had been baled, and scrap metal buyers pay more for baled scrap than loose metal because it is more suitable for charging electric arc furnaces. The new baling plant occupies a building 75ft. long, 34ft. wide, and 34ft. high from foundations to roof, and operates 10 hours a day, baling well over a thousand tons of scrap each month at the rate of one bale every three minutes—a rate which can be increased if necessary.

The bales measure 18in. wide by 15in. high, and vary in length from 32in. to 48in., the weight varying between 5cwt. and 10cwt., depending on the sort of scrap handled—which includes steel sheet up to 1/4in. thick.

The operation of the press is mechanised to a high degree. Loading, weighing, baling and discharging operations are controlled from a central control desk.

A main feature of this press plant is that the sequence of main operations is arranged in such a way that no movement can be carried out without the

preceding operation being completed. Signal lamps indicate the completion of each individual pressing stroke. This eliminates possible sources of production stoppages through operational mistakes.

In case of such emergencies as a power cut or a drop in the water supply, light and sound signals are provided.

Scrap is conveyed by runabout trucks from the press shop and tipped into a hydraulically-operated loading bin, which is at floor level to facilitate tipping with the minimum of handling.

This arrangement, and the fact that the control of the bin movements and press action are centralised, expedites loading with the desired weight of scrap. Loading takes place while the previous load is being compressed.

For the weighing the bin is automatically detached from the lifting levers so that the

true weight of the scrap metal can be accurately controlled, the figure being shown on a large dial.

Large container
Up to 10cwt. can be handled at one time, but the normal load is about 7cwt.

When the right weight is reached the hopper is hydraulically raised and turned over so that its contents are discharged into the large container of the press. The dimensions of the container are: 8ft. 11in. x 3ft. 6in. x 4ft. 4in. deep, which is large enough to take the biggest pieces from the press shop.

The container body is fabricated of strongly ribbed steel walls, securely bolted together and lined with renewable hard steel wearing plates; the latter are slotted longitudinally to prevent small pieces of scrap being lodged between them and the ram heads to eliminate jamming. It is closed by a massive

hydraulically-operated sliding cover, running on four self-aligning wedge pieces, at the turn of a wheel at the control desk the lid moves over and is firmly clamped to the container.

Three ram motions

Only after the lid is closed can the three pressing rams be operated in the predetermined sequence—one ram forward, one ram sideways, and one ram upwards, and only after the ram movements have compressed the scrap into a bale can the cover be moved back to permit the bale to be ejected from the press.

From the loose and bulky scrap, the press thus produces a tight, compact bale, free from fins and lags, easy to handle, load, transport, and charge into the furnaces. As it is ejected by the press by a final push of the upward ram, the bale is pushed by the cover on to a gravity roller conveyor for loading straight on to a lorry for transport to the Vauxhall rail siding.

Fewer wagons

A Bedford-Scammell articulated six-wheeler operating with a fleet of three trailers carries 24 bales at a time to the railway siding.

Fewer railway wagons are used than before. A 13-ton wagon which will only hold seven tons of loose scrap will easily accommodate its full load of 22 5-cwt. bales. A month's output of scrap therefore needs 26 fewer wagons than before.

The press is driven by a Loewy pistonless air hydraulic accumulator of 100 gallons useful water capacity working at two tons per square inch working pressure, and a total capacity of 140 cubic feet. The pressure water is fed into the accumulator by a Loewy horizontal three-throw pressure pump of 34 gallons per minute capacity, driven by a 10-h.p. motor. The accumulator consists of seamless drawn steel air and water bottles.

The pressure pump is of the totally enclosed type. It is equipped with a forced feed lubrication system, and suction and delivery valves have seats of stainless steel.

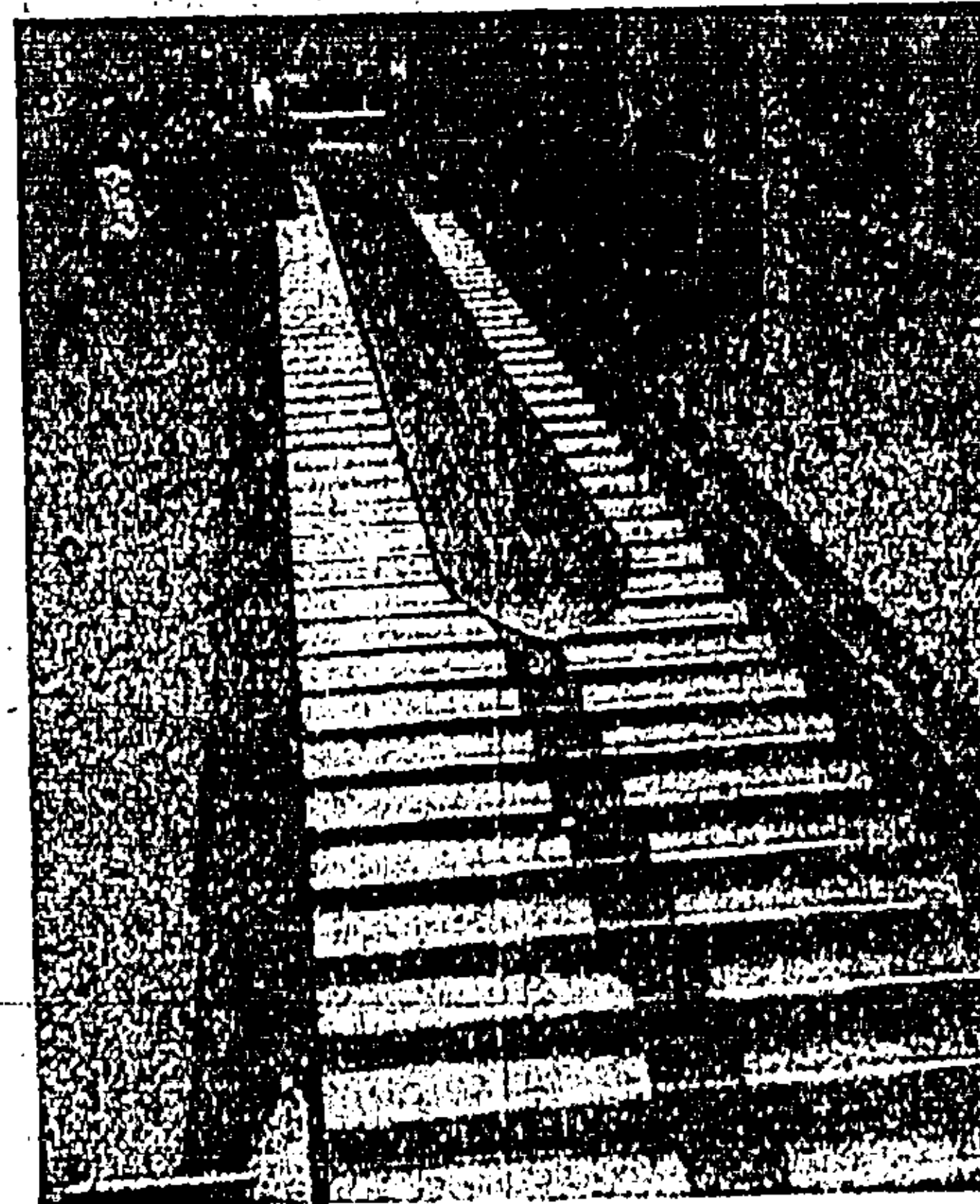
When the pump has filled the water bottles up to the highest level, the by-pass valve automatically by-passes the water delivery into a suction tank, and when water is drawn from the bottles the by-pass apparatus switches the water delivery back until the desired water level is again reached.

Electrically-controlled low-level valves shut off the water supply from the accumulator before the lowest water level is reached, so that no air goes into the delivery pipes leading to the press.

In addition, an electric safety device and electrically-controlled acoustic signals come into operation to inform the operator when the highest pressure or the lowest water level has been reached.

The accumulator drive has the advantage over direct pump drive as there is always an adequate water supply provided by a comparatively small pump.

Giant new aluminium rolling mill opened



The opening by the British Minister of Supply of the giant new aluminium rolling mill of the Northern Aluminium Company at Rugeley, near Newport, in Monmouthshire, is a major development in the British light metal industry. The new rolling mill, the most efficient one of its kind outside the United States, has been erected on a 100-acre site at the cost of approximately £3,500,000 and is capable of fabricating 50,000 tons of sheet and strip aluminium a year—a total which will increase Britain's production by more than a third. Mr. G. R. Strauss, the Minister of Supply, after the inaugural ceremony, watched ingots, weighing nearly two tons, pass along the hot rolling line, and emerge a few minutes later as long rolls of thin aluminium plate. This picture shows a strip passing through the intermediate hot reversing mill.

First flights of two new aircraft

Britain's largest and smallest military aircraft made their first flights last month. The two new aeroplanes were the Blackburn and General Aircraft GAL 60, transport and the Hawker P.1081 jet fighter.

The dimensions of the new fighter are less than those of any other military aircraft now flying in Britain. Its wing span is 31 ft. 6 in., and its length 37 ft. 4 in. The swept-wing P.1081 has been built as a private venture by Hawkers and is a development of two of their other successful fighters—the P.1040 and the P.1052.

The first won the world's fastest Air Race last year for the SBAC Challenge Cup, and the P.1052 is known to have flown at very high Mach numbers. Their production fighter, the Sea Hawk is now being built in quantity for the Royal Navy.

The new design incorporates a swept-back tailplane and a swept-back fin. The earlier Hawker fighters had bifurcated air intakes and jet nozzles, but the Rolls-Royce Nene of the P.1081 has a single straight-through jet nozzle.

The GAL 60, which made its first flight from Blackburn and General Aircraft's airfield at Brough, Yorkshire, is second only in size to the Bristol Brabazon, civil airliner. Its span is 162 ft., length 99ft. and height 33 ft.

It is powered by four Bristol Hercules engines, and has a crew of four. The undercarriage is of the fixed tricycle type with twin nose wheels and single main wheels.

Something of the size of the machine can be judged from the fact that the main wheels are 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The high-set twin jet engines have been designed to allow an upward sweep of the fuselage.

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Congressional majority at stake in American elections next month

Washington, October 17.

The biggest factor in the 1952 Presidential election campaign would be the capture of one or both Houses of Congress by a Republican majority in the Congressional Elections to be held on November 7.

Such a result would mean Republican control of Congressional business and debates for the next two years; Republican majorities on all the Congressional Committees which will daily be reviewing President Truman's administration of the Government; a Republican Speaker of the House; and Republican Chairmen of the influential Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

It would make it still more difficult for the harassed President Truman to get done the things that he wants to have done to meet both foreign and domestic crises. It would mean even more vocal and publicised criticism of his not having done the things which the voters feel he ought to have done.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the veteran Republican foreign affairs war horse, who is Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in 1948-49, helped President Truman put through the Marshall Plan and other foreign aid programmes, retires from political life this year.

At present, there is no such powerful or liberally minded Republican foreign affairs leader in sight who might temper the opposition which is shown Democratic Administration.

If the temper of the Taft-led Republican minority in 1948-50 is any guide to what a Republican majority in 1952 would be like, President Truman would find his foreign aid programmes cut to the bone and his Far Eastern policies subjected to unceasing, and possibly crippling, fire.

He himself has said that he expects Republicans in Congress to try to cut down even his defence and preparedness preparations.

To obtain control of the Senate, the Republicans need to win seven additional seats.

To control the House, they must gain 47 additional seats in the House of Representatives.

In 1948, the last Congressional election held in the middle of a Presidential term of office, the Republicans captured Congress by winning 12 seats in the Senate and 55 seats in the House.

The November election is due to fill 36 seats in the Senate and all the 435 seats in the House.

Favouring the GOP
Points in favour of the Republicans at the polls are:

(1) Voting in the mid-term elections is traditionally light. Many of the non-partisan voters who were brought to the polls in 1948 by President Truman's dramatic village-to-village campaign will probably not vote at all this November.

The Korean war has prevented President Truman from stamping the country this summer.

(2) In mid-term elections there is always a strong protest vote, critical of the general mismanagement of the Nation's affairs, eager to "throw rascals out and have a change." This will operate against the incumbent Republican members of Congress as well as against Democrats; but more against Democrats because there is a Democratic Administration. It is they who are supposed to be responsible for getting the country into the general mess it is alleged to be in.

(3) The primary intra-party elections this summer have shown that the charges of "pro-Communism" against the Democratic Party constitute a most effective vote-getting campaign weapon. They have revealed a widespread and politically powerful feeling throughout the country that the Democratic Administration of President Roosevelt and President Truman did permit Communists and pro-Communists to infiltrate into the Government, to give away its secrets to Russia and to soften its policies towards Communist Russia and Communist China.

A lasting impression has been left upon the voters by the charges of "Communism" hurled by Senator Joseph McCarthy against the State Department and, even more important, by the judicial conviction of the former high State Department official, Mr. Alger Hiss, for perjury in denying espionage.

The nation was undoubtedly shocked by the outbreak of the Korean war and many voters hold the Democratic administration responsible for that unpreparedness.

Points in favour of the Democrats are:

(1) Victory in the Korean war has tended to wipe out the effect of the original shock at United States unpreparedness.

(2) The victory is in one sense a personal one for President Truman. It was he who surprised the nation by his personal decision, with a minimum of consultation with Congress, to urge strong United Nations action and to send American troops into action in Korea.

The average American, events appear to have shown that this gamble paid off handsomely in terms of victory, world peace and security.

(3) The replacement of the unpopular Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, by that Wellingtonian national hero, General George Marshall, has tended to offset, if not completely nullify, Republican attacks on the Administration's handling of preparations for defence.

Labour support
(4) The pro-Truman Democrats still have a solidly behind them the labour unions, the big city political machines, the minority groups and the Negroes who want to see put into legislation the Fair Deal programmes of social reforms which President Truman persistently tried to get through Congress in the 1948-50 session.

He was prevented from doing so by an alliance of the conservative Southern Democrats with the "Republicans" but the responsibility for this failure is placed squarely upon the Republicans by this group of voters.

There is no slackening in the support of the Fair Dealers for the Truman Administration. There is also in 1950 no Henry Wallace Party as in 1948 to take New Deal and left-wing votes from the Democrats.

(5) On the assumption that these Fair Dealers will support the Democrats anyway, President Truman seems to have gone out of his way recently to appeal to conservative-minded people, who might usually be expected to vote Republican, to come over to his side.

He is obviously proud of the long list of Presidential appointments in which he has shown his patriotic bi-partisanship by appointing Republicans to key posts.

The most recent example of this is the appointment of Mr. Walter S. Gifford as Ambassador to Britain. Others include Republican judges sent to the Supreme Court by Mr. Paul Hoffman, until October head of the Economic Co-operation Administration; Republican businessmen in the new industrial mobilisation setup; and three former Republican Senators, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Mr. John Sherman Cooper and Mr. Warren Austin, to key positions in the conduct of international affairs.—Reuter.

Red "rogues" gallery



These caricatured front and side views of Winston Churchill (left) and Dean Acheson (right) appeared in the Soviet Union's magazine "Crocodile," printed in Moscow. Beneath each is a finger-print, Churchill's in the shape of an atom bomb, and Acheson's bearing dollar signs. The magazine which specialises in the Soviet brand of satire says the caricatures are catalogued to assist a "future international court."—AP Photo.

Glamis castle making money from tradition

Glamis, Angus, Scotland, October 17.

Glamis Castle, ancestral home of Queen Elizabeth is today, for the first time in its 1,000 years of history, making capital out of tradition.

The 16th Earl of Strathmore, 34-year-old bachelor nephew of Queen Elizabeth, has opened its gates to the public at a charge of two shillings per head.

Heavy taxation and death duties, which had to be paid twice in less than six years, forced the present Earl, affectionately known in the village as "young Timmy", to open his historic home to visitors.

Well-known for his democratic principles—once over a pint of beer in the village "pub" he invited the local poachers to "fish openly on his estate—the Earl chose to share his home with visitors rather than risk having to sell it or allow it to fall into disrepair.

Today, with more than 4,000 visitors a week paying their two shillings entrance—£200 a week—the Castle where Queen Elizabeth spent some of the happiest hours of her life and where Princess Margaret was born, is "rejuvenated."

Glamis Castle, standing in 1,000 acres of wooded park lands, its rose red pinnacles and turrets standing out against the skyline, is one of the "highlights" of the Scottish Highlands.

Originally built in the tenth century as a royal residence, it has been the scene of bloodshed—and murder.

Malcolm's murder

In 1003, a party of assassins swept down upon Glamis, set upon King Malcolm II of Scotland and stabbed him. Reeling from a score of wounds, the King took refuge inside its 15-ft. thick walls, only to die there three days later.

Although the flooring of the room where he died has been renewed three times in the intervening centuries, sinister blood stains are said still to reappear there.

Close to the chamber where Malcolm died is a bare stone room where, according to Shakespearean tradition, Macbeth, Thane of Glamis, murdered Duncan.

It was in 1372, after the death of Macbeth, that Glamis Castle first came into the hands of the Lyon family's forbears of the present Queen.

Many legends, superstitions and traditions have grown round this ancient building with the passing years. One, which still persists, came to the fore at the recent wedding of Lady Anson, niece of Queen Elizabeth, to Prince George of Denmark.

At the threshold of the Castle's tiny 17th century Chapel, royal

guests paused—to permit the ghost of the "Grey Lady" to come out.

Although her identity is unknown, the "Grey Lady" is said to have haunted the chapel for centuries. Princess Margaret is said to have seen her when, as a small child, she once escaped the vigilance of her nurse, and wandered into the chapel.

A monster

Old family retainers and inhabitants of neighbouring villages, steeped in local tradition whisper about a monster, reputed to be hidden in a secret room in Glamis Castle.

Only the Earl, they say, knows the whereabouts and true nature of "the Thing." He reveals the dread secret only to his eldest son, when he comes of age. Tradition also has it that a third person, usually the factor of the Estate, shall be taken into the family confidence.

In yet another mystery room is said to be concealed a ghostly party of four gamblers, destined to play until the "crack of doom."

Legend has it that over 300 years ago, Alexander, Earl of Crawford, a violent man, known as "Earl Bearded" because of his fiery beard, was losing heavily at cards.

Warned to bring the game to an end as the Sabbath was approaching, he swore furiously that he would play until the crack of doom—whereupon the Devil came down, and, according to the often told story, "took him body and boots."

To this day, when wild gales beat against the castle walls, superstitious villagers say that above the sound of the storm can be heard the terrible imprecations of the accursed card players.

Historical fact

But all the fearsome stories surrounding Glamis Castle are not legends.

History has recorded many a disaster which befell the occupants of the castle. There was, for example, the beautiful widow of the sixth Lord who, in 1532, incurred the deadly enmity of her King, James V of Scotland. Arrested on a charge of witchcraft and plotting against the King's person, she was condemned to be publicly burned on Castle Hill, Edinburgh.

The false charges were brought by the King for two reasons:

Lady Glamis was a daughter of Clan Douglas, with whom James V was involved in a blood feud, and he coveted the fine castle and estate of Glamis.

Having put her kinsmen to torture in a vain effort to extort a "confession" of her guilt, the King ordered Lady Glamis to be burned. No sooner was she dead than he himself moved into Glamis with his court.

By the end of the 16th century, the Lyons family were back in possession of their castle.

Exquisite work

The advent of artillery, although it was never used against Glamis, had made nonsense of the medieval defences, and Patrick, the ninth Earl, set about remodelling his home.

More concerned with comfort and beauty than fortifying the old stronghold, the Earl began the exquisite work on the castle which was later carried on by his grandson and is still admired today.

Jacob de Wit, a Dutch painter, was brought to Scotland by the 11th Earl, to decorate the private chapel. In 89 panels, on walls and ceiling, de Wit depicted scenes from the life of Christ.

They include the only known painting of Our Lord wearing a hat. For his pains, the artist was rewarded with the sum of 19 guineas.—Reuter.

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Russia may propose Rau as SG

Washington, October 17.

The Soviet Union has asked a meeting of the Security Council tomorrow and is expected to propose an Indian as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Twenty-four hours before the General Assembly was expected to extend the mandate of Mr. Trygve Lie, the present Secretary-General, the Soviet Union let it be known that it had some new names to propose.

At last meeting of the Council, the Soviet Union proposed the appointment of Mr. Zygmunt Modzlewski, Polish Foreign Minister, as candidate for the post.

An American delegation, with considerable support, then pressed a meeting of the General Assembly to extend Mr. Lie's mandate.

The Soviet delegation declared such an extension would be "unjust" and that at the expiry of Mr. Lie's term in February, a Secretary-General should be elected.

The Russian delegation is expected to propose the name of Sir Bhanu Prasad, former Indian judge and at present head of the permanent Indian delegation to the United Nations.

The effect of Sir Bhanu Prasad's nomination, possibly to ill-omen, is understood that the United Nations would support any candidate nominated by Sir Bhanu Prasad.

The names of Sir Bhanu Prasad, a prominent Indian judge on the Economic and Social Council, has also been mentioned.

It was learned that a Latin American delegation may propose Mr. Elio Padilla, a prominent Mexican politician, as the Mexican candidate for the post.—Reuter.

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"TJIBADANE"	22nd Oct.	
"TEGELBERG"	30th Oct.	21st Nov.

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JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBADANE"	21st Nov.	24th Oct.
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

CAPITALIST RULES SET SOVIET PRICES

New York Stock Exchange

New York, October 17. The stock market advanced today for the first time since last Wednesday. The rise was the steepest in two weeks. Final prices were at or near the best levels of the session.

Key issues moved up fractions to more than a point and nearly 100 stocks sold at new highs for the year. Only two touched bottom for the year. Transfers were 2,010,000.

Among the gainers were Admiral Corporation, Motorola, Sunray Oil, Chesapeake and Ohio, Willys Overland, Baltimore and Ohio.

Stimulants included St. Regis Paper, Emerson and Zenith.

Today's rise got its start late on Monday when a flurry of orders for radio television shares helped pull the entire market out of an earlier slump. Television issues continued to rise this morning, sharing the honours for a while with automobile issues. A weak strain cropped out in the TV section during the afternoon, however, and several finished in the minus column.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 83.28; 20 Industrials 229.22; 15 Rails 70.10; 10 Utilities 40.73.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express	22 1/2
Alaska	103
American Can	103
Smelting	104 1/2
Telephone	151 1/2
Tobacco	68 1/2
Waterworks	9 1/2
Anacosta Copper	36 1/2
Aviation Corp.	7 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	14
Bentley Aviation	48
Bethlehem Steel	43
Boeing Aircraft	36
Borden Co.	50 1/2
Canadian Pacific	52
Coke & L.	75 1/2
Colgate	52
Commercial Solvent	20
Corn Products	87 1/2
Du Pont	80 1/2
Eaton Kodak	44 1/2
General Electric	48 1/2
Motors	52
Goodrich	114 1/2
Goodyear	61 1/2
Homestead Mining	39 1/2
International Harvester	31 1/2
Paper	47 1/2
Tel & Tel	40 1/2
Johns Manville	60 1/2
Kennecott Copper	65 1/2
Montgomery Ward	27 1/2
National Distillers	51 1/2
Lead	51 1/2
New York Central	17 1/2
Packard Motors	4 1/2
Pan American Airways	9 1/2
Pennsylvania RR	20
Radio Corp.	17 1/2
Real Silk	19
Remington Rand	14 1/2
Republic Steel	43 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco	39 1/2
Schenley	33 1/2
Sears Roebuck	54 1/2
Shell Oil	24 1/2
Soccon	60 1/2
Southern Pacific	60 1/2
Standard Brands	23 1/2
"Oil of Calif."	74 1/2
"Oil of N. J."	86
Studebaker	34 1/2
Union Bag	35 1/2
"Carbide"	40 1/2
US Rubber	51 1/2
"Steel"	40 1/2
"Lines"	10 1/2
Westinghouse	33
Wilmington Sheet & Tube	51 1/2
Gen. Pub. Utilities	51 1/2

Among gainers were Louisiana Land, Atlas Plywood, Cities Service, Electric Bond and Share, Associated Press.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

London, October 17. The London Stock Exchange closed quietly today.

Industrial issues showed a mixture of small gains and losses. Government issues gained small amounts on buying attributed to long term investors. American issues were almost uniformly down.

Financial Times index 116.6—Associated Press.

QUIET COTTON TEXTILE MARKET

New York, October 18. The cotton textile market was quiet but resale offerings of print cloths increased slightly.

This brought an easier tone to that section of the market. As predicted in trade circles, the Army called for invitations for 12,000,000 yards of duck fabrics. This is expected to tighten up the market for duck cloths considerably.

The wool goods market was steady. Demand for piece goods was slow. The large woolen mills were working at a slow pace.

Soviet industrial prices are now being set with the help of principles similar to those used by business men in capitalist countries, the Bulletin of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences reveals.

Prices charged by Soviet enterprises must now be set high enough to cover costs and to permit profits to be made.

In addition they must be based on demand and supply so that prices for scarce commodities will be sufficiently high to stimulate increased production and reduce consumption of such scarce items. But these prices are still determined by planning authorities rather than set in markets through the interplay of competitive forces.

These principles were apparently used to help frame the major revision of the Soviet wholesale price structure at the beginning of 1949 and the changes that took place this year.

During and immediately after World War II Soviet economists boasted that wholesale prices of industrial commodities had remained stable despite sharp rises in costs. Only later did it become possible to see that the very large Government subsidies to many plants.

A major objective of the revised price system is the avoidance of losses which require such subsidies.

A complication

The setting of prices to cover costs, however, is complicated by the fact that different Soviet plants making the same product have widely different costs, the latest issue of Voprosy Ekonomiki, organ of the USSR's Institute of Economics, indicates.

In the case of pig iron, the Magnitogorsk combine is the most efficient Soviet enterprise. The unit cost of pig iron is 98.8 per cent higher in the Novo-Tsibirsk plant in the Urals and an average of 70 per cent higher in five iron and steel plants in the Ukraine.

Before World War II, the cost of Donbas coal was roughly twice as great as that of coal produced in the Kuznetsk and other Eastern Soviet coal areas. In the post-war period the cost disadvantage of the Donbas has grown even wider.

Singapore short of currency

Singapore, October 17. This wealthy British colony found itself short of Straits currency today.

Bankers said they were having a difficult time trying to get adequate supplies of banknotes to meet demands, and that Straits 10 notes were the most scarce.

The currency shortage is caused by unprecedented increases in both production and prices of rubber and tin.

The government has put about 100,000,000 (Straits) worth of banknotes into circulation in Malaysia since the beginning of the year. But it is not enough to keep pace with spiralling prices of tin and rubber. Rubber today sold at \$1.82 (Straits) per pound. There are now 500,000,000 (Straits) worth of banknotes in circulation in Malaysia and Singapore, an all time record.

Rubber men need a lot of cash to handle the daily rubber transactions here. Most of the rubber is bought from small-holders who are paid in cash.

The demand for Straits dollars in Indonesia is also said to contribute to the shortage.

Finance men said the shortage is not caused by inflation. They said the Straits dollar is stronger than ever and many say it is worth more than the official rate of \$4.07 to 100 (U.S.). Since the Straits dollar is pegged to the British pound sterling, the official rate cannot be changed unless Britain changes the value of the pound.

Government sources said the shortage would soon be overcome, as newly printed supplies are en route to Malaya from England.—Associated Press.

TITO'S APPEAL FOR UK LOAN

London, October 16. Sir Charles Peake, Britain's Ambassador to Yugoslavia, will support Yugoslavia's appeal for a British loan when he meets the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, in a day or two, diplomatic quarters understood here.

Mr. Charles left Belgrade for London suddenly during the week-end.

Observers here forecast that his personal intervention was likely to tip the scales in favour of the 20,000,000 pound loan which Yugoslavia has been asking for some time.

The loan would be used for reconstruction and to help the country's economy.

Another newsprint price rise

Toronto, October 17. An increase of ten dollars a ton in the price of standard newsprint, effective from November 1, was announced today by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited.

It was the second Canadian company to announce a \$10 boost in newsprint price in four days. Powell River, Limited, announced on Friday it would charge \$100 a ton, \$10 more than it had been asking. It gave increased production costs as the reason for the boost.

Powell River, a major West coast producer located at Howe Sound, North of Vancouver, British Columbia, put the new price into effect on Monday.

U.S. warning

In Los Angeles earlier this week, U.S. representative Emanuel Celler, New York Democrat, chairman of U.S. House of Representatives Committee investigating the newsprint situation, said if American companies followed the lead of the Powell River firm, he would ask for prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

Rep. Celler said the Powell advance "undoubtedly will be followed by all newsprint companies both in the U.S. and Canada." He added that "this is nothing but a price squeeze and if the American companies follow suit, I am going to ask President Truman to exercise his power under the defence production act to provide for cutbacks."—Associated Press.

Money Market

US dollars opened yesterday at HK\$0.10 1/2 and closed at \$0.17. The rate went up to \$0.20 1/2 shortly after the opening, the highest of the day, but almost immediately weakened, and it was brought down to \$0.18 1/2. It was maintained more or less at this level until the close when it suddenly slumped to \$0.17.

Transactions in TT were recorded from HK\$0.22 1/2 at the opening down to \$0.17 1/2 at the close. These were the highest and lowest rates.

Industrial gold opened at HK\$28.10 and closed at \$28.25. These were the highest and lowest rates of the day.

Sterling opened at HK\$15.53 but improved to \$15.00 at the close.

Australian pounds were 15 cents down to HK\$15.75.

Plastics continued nominal at HK\$13.10. A 100 were unchanged.

NEI Guilders opened at HK\$4.10 and dropped 20 cents at the close.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR AMERICA

Washington, October 16. A reliable diplomatic source said today that the Australian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, John McEwen, is expected to assure high State Department and Agriculture officials that the United States will be able to get all its wool for rearmament requirements through the system of bidding for wool in open auction in Australia.

The Australian Government does not see any likelihood so far of Soviet Russia and her satellites trying to outbid the United States as a policy of economic warfare. Their total purchases in previous years had averaged five per cent or less of the total bought in Australia.

Mr. McEwen said the United States should consider the present higher prices she is paying for Australian wool as a "Poincaré programme" for Australia, which will help to develop Australia and consequently render her strategic situation in the Pacific still stronger.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

The market presented a firmer appearance yesterday and rates were inclined to improve. Rubbers remain strong and Sungei Duri changed hands at \$27, a rise of \$3 over Tuesday's quotation. The undertone at the close was very steady.

HK Govt. Loans
1% Loan 99.
5 1/2% Loan (1934 & 1939) 95.
5 1/2% Loan (1939) 96.

Banks
HK & Shanghai Bank 1.425.
(Lon. Reg.) 487 1/2.
Chartered Bank 210 3/16.
Mercantile Bank A. 11. 42 1/2.
Bank of East Asia 10 1/2.

Insurances
Canton Ins. 200.
Union Ins. 680.
China Underwriters 800.
HK Fire Ins. 145.

Shipping
Dunlop 150.
HK & Macao Steamships 110.
Indo China (Prof.) 120.
(Def.) 120.
Shells (Hearer) 65 1/2.
Union Waterfront 180.
Asia Nav. 76 1/2.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, Etc.
HK & Kwong Wharves 84.
North Point Wharves 5. 40. 5. 40. 5. 40.
Shanghai Hongkong Wharves 21 1/2.
HK Docks 100.
China Wharves 120.
Shanghai Dockyard 215.
Wharves 250, 25 1/2.

Mining
Ruh Mines 10 1/2.
HK Mines 10 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings
HK & Shanghai Hotels 8.15.
HK Lands 45, 44, 45.
Shanghai Lands 1.60.
Humphreys 2.15.
HK Leasing 1.15.
Chinese Estates 1.10.

Public Utilities
HK Tramways 15 1/2, 14 1/2, 15.
Peak Tram (Old) 15.
(New) 8.
Star Ferry 75, 72.
China Lights (Old) 13.10, 13/13 1/2.
(New) 9.10, 9/9 1/2.
HK Electric 27 1/2, 28, 27 1/2.
Macao Electric 41 1/2.
(New) 10 1/2.
(Home 8 1/2) 10 1/2.

Shanghai Lights 8 1/2.
Telephones (Old) 12.
(New) 10 1/2.
Shanghai Gas 11 1/2.

Industrials
Cald, Macz. (Ord) 22 1/2.
Canton Ice 3 1/2.
Concrete 15, 15 1/2, 15 1/2.
HK Ropes 12.

Stores, Etc.
Deiry Farms (Old) 13 1/2, 14, 13 1/2, 14.
(New) 12.
Watsons 25, 25 1/2.
L. Crawford 25.
Sincere 20.
China Emporium 8 1/2.
Sun Co. Ltd. 1 1/2.
Kwong Sang Hong 45.
Wing On (HK) 45.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 20.

Miscellaneous
China Enslavement 13 1/2.
HK Construction (Old) 30.
(New) 130.
Vibro Piling 10.
Maraman Investments 9 1/2.
Maraman (HK) 75.
Shanghai Loan 70.
Shanghai Export, 20.
Yangtze 2 1/2.

Cottons
Euxa 3 1/2.
Rubber, etc. Companies
Alma 14 1/2, 14 1/2, 14.
Anglo-Butch 40.
Anglo-Java 25.
Jatu Anama 25.
Bata Plantations 25, 20.
Chemor United 30.
China Rubbers 45 1/2.
Consolidated Rubbers 1.55.
Dominion Rubbers 75, 10.
Java-Consolidated 45.
Kata Bahr 10.
Kroonwerk Java 20.
Langkat 20.
Padang Rubbers 15.
Repah Rubbers 15.
Rubber Trusts 2.00.
Bangsaw Rubbers 25.
Siam Rubbers 10.
Shanghai Rubber 55, 50, 50.
Shanghai Rubber 1.20.
Sua Mangia 10.
Sundel 20, 20 1/2, 20.
Tahak 20, 10, 10.
Tobacco Rubbers 24.
Zionco Rubbers 40.

BUSINESS DONE
(Direct business)
Wheeler 100 at 27 1/2.
North Point Wharves 1.00 at 25 1/2.
HK Land 300 at 45.
HK & Shanghai Hotel 22 at 85.
HK Tram 500 at 9 1/2, 500 at 9 1/2.
China Light (Old) 600 at 9 1/2, 600 at 9 1/2.
China Light (New) 1.000 at 9 1/2, 1.200 at 9 1/2.
HK Electric 600 at 27, 100 at 27, 100 at 27.
at 27, 500 at 27 1/2, 400 at 27 1/2.
1.000 at 27 1/2.
Cement 200 at 12 1/2, 500 at 12 1/2.
Dairy Farm (Old) 800 at 17 1/2, 1.000 at 17 1/2.
at 17 1/2, 500 at 17 1/2.
Watson 400 at 25 1/2, 1.200 at 25 1/2.
1.000 at 25 1/2.
Star Ferry 100 at 72 1/2 cents, 200 at 72 1/2 cents.
Dairy Farm (New) 100 at 72 1/2 cents, 200 at 72 1/2 cents.
Bata Plant 5.000 at 90 cents.
Shanghai Kodak 500 at 80.
Shanghai Phank 2.000 at 80 cents.
Sungei Duri 2.000 at 27.

UK AIR INDUSTRY
London, October 16. The British aircraft industry reported a 24 per cent increase in output during August.

The Society of Aircraft Constructors announced that the industry had produced 1,200 aircraft during the month.

The industry's monthly output of aircraft was valued at £2,000,000, a 24 per cent increase on the corresponding month of last year.

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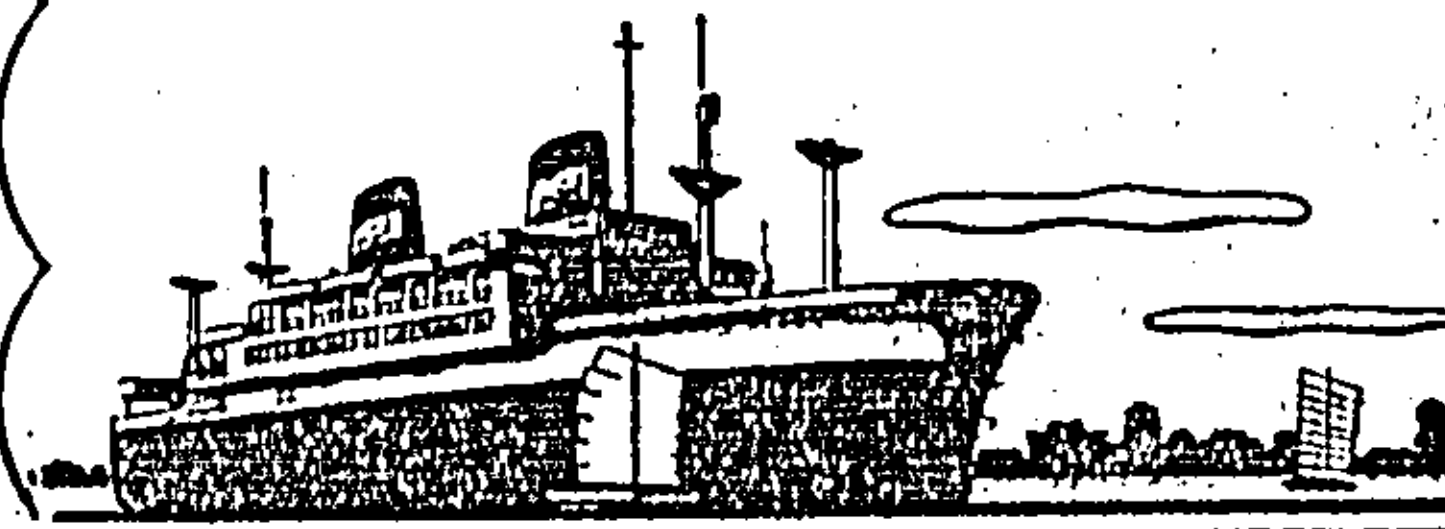
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"BENALDER"	" " " " " " " "	14
"BENAVAR"	" " " " " " " "	14
"BENVENUE"	" " " " " " " "	1
"BENLAWEBS"	" " " " " " " "	1
"BENMHOR"	" " " " " " " "	10
"BENATTOW"	" " " " " " " "	17
"BENLQYAL"	" " " " " " " "	23

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Rugby:

CLUB EXPECTED TO HAVE A FORCEFUL SIDE

By "J. T. STUD"

As was to be expected, the final rugby trial held by the Club Rugby Section yesterday proved to be a somewhat scrappy affair. The players have not yet become accustomed to one another's style of play, but when they do, I think the Club will have a forceful side.

GOLF—LADIES SECTION:

Draw for Railway and Ross Cups

The draw for the Railway Cup to be played on the Old Course at Fanning is as follows:

1st Round
Mrs. M. Cassidy v Mrs. P. Coombs
Mrs. G. Smalley v Mrs. J. Wai

Byes into 2nd Round
Mrs. C. Robertson v Mrs. J. Harrison

2nd Round
Mrs. D. Armstrong v Mrs. M. Hunter
Mrs. G. Watkinson v Mrs. M. McKie

The final round to be played on or before October 31.

Ross Cup

The draw for the Ross Cup to be played on the New Course is as follows:

1st Round
Mrs. L. Glasgow v Mrs. D. Cuthbertson
Mrs. C. Davidson v Mrs. M. Stewart

2nd Round
Mrs. I. Penn v Mrs. M. Turnbull
Mrs. S. Shaw Ball v Mrs. J. Adamson

Byes into 2nd Round
Mrs. A. Markham v Mrs. J. Watson
Mrs. W. Flanagan v Mrs. M. Robertson

3rd Round
Mrs. D. Blithistle v Mrs. C. Davidson
Mrs. C. Davidson v Mrs. M. Stewart

4th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

5th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

6th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

7th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

8th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

9th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

10th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

11th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

12th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

13th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

14th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

15th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

16th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

17th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

18th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

19th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

20th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

21st Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

22nd Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

23rd Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

24th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

25th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

26th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

27th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

28th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

29th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

30th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

31st Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

32nd Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

33rd Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

34th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

35th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

36th Round
Mrs. I. Ketola v Mrs. G. Collis
Mrs. H. Black v Mrs. E. Hill

Record number of entries for School Leagues

A record number of Schools have entered in the Inter-School Basketball Leagues—18 teams in the Senior Division and 14 in the Junior Division.

Due to the large number of entries, the Basketball Committee organising the leagues and sports-masters and representatives of the various schools decided to divide the Senior Division into three sub-leagues.

The Junior Division was also divided into two sub-leagues. The meeting decided that in the Senior Division, the two leading teams of each sub-league will meet in the finals, which will also be played on the league system.

The three leading teams in each of the sub-leagues in the Junior Division will meet to decide the championship.

The matches will commence on Wednesday, October 25, beginning at 4 p.m. There will be five matches each day on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

To accommodate the younger players in the Junior Division, play in each quarter will be limited to eight minutes, while in the Senior Division it will be the usual 10 minutes.

Teams

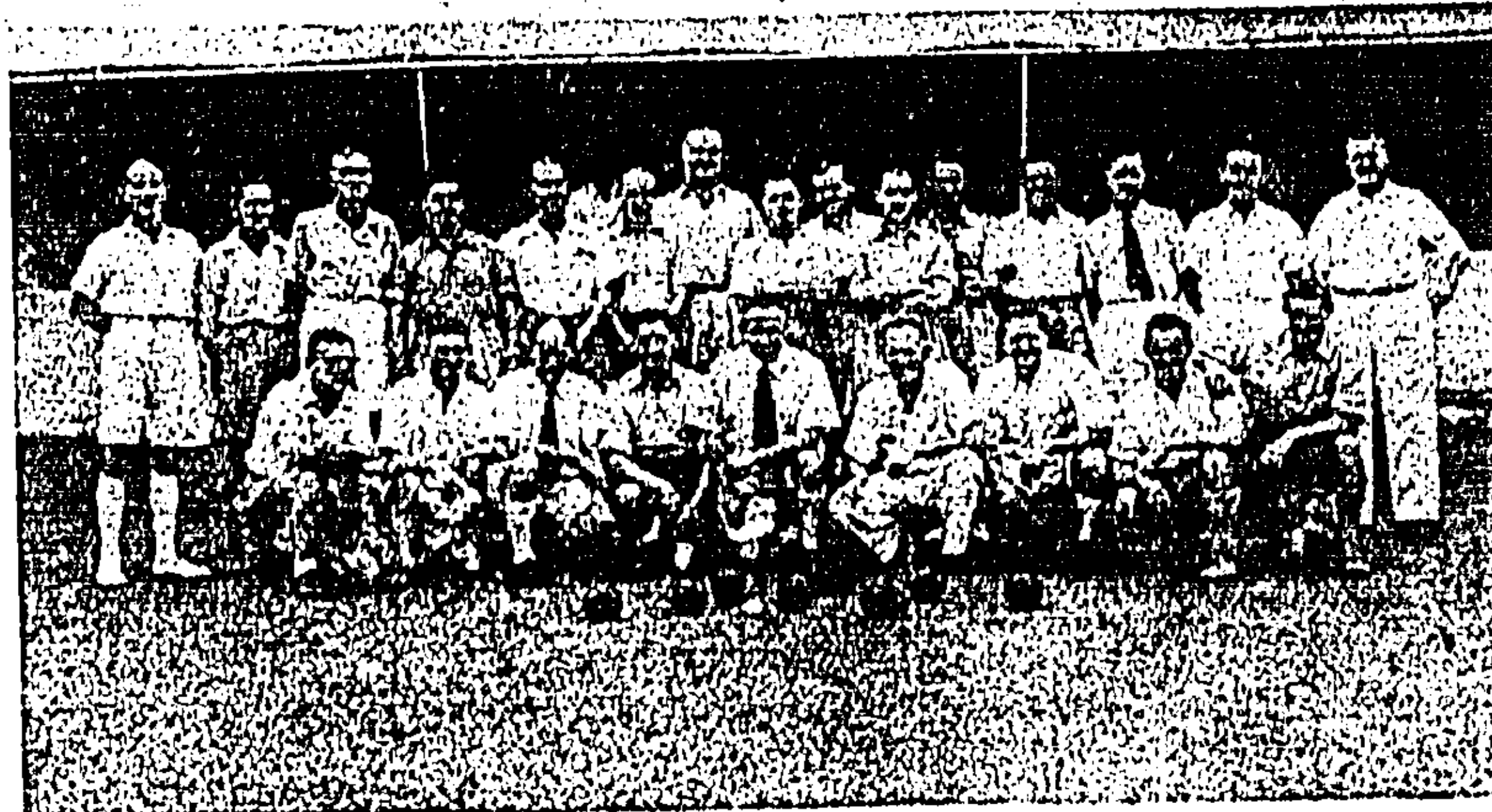
The following are the teams in the Senior Division:
"A" League: Chak Mun, New Methodist, English Tutorial School, Blue, Hon. Wah, Tung Chi, St. George's.
"B" League: Pui Kiu, Ling Ying, Wah Yan, New Methodist, English Tutorial School, Sun Shan, St. Paul's.
"C" League: Sun Kiu, St. Louis, Pak Yung, Wah Nam, Fong Lam, Tak Ming.

Junior Division:
"A" League: Chung Chen, St. Louis, Fong Lam, Sun Kiu, Tak Ming, Wah Nam, St. George's.
"B" League: St. Paul's "PM", Wah Yan, St. Paul's Boys' College, Pui Kiu, Ling Ying, Sun Shan, Hong Chung.

Following the trial, the following teams were selected to represent the Club on Saturday:
1st XV v Royal Navy, kick-off 4.30 p.m.
J. R. Henderson, R. Layton, J. Campbell, D. M. Henderson, R. A. de Home, D. Nolan, D. Lochlan, H. M. G. Forsgate, A. D. Mosley, E. Moxon, R. Winyard, G. Minis, J. Warner, I. V. Carrel and H. Hancock.

2nd XV v Stanley R.A., kick-off 2.30 p.m.
G. Runcle, J. Mackie, O. Turville, P. Franklin, A. Stewart, T. Gray, G. Blackley, J. Cowley, L. Robertson, D. Cran, Rev. Philipson, J. Saunders, D. A. Macdonald, P. Farquharson and I. M. Forrest.

Rules and conditions of play are posted with the draw in the Ladies Clubhouse at Fanning for the above mentioned Cup matches.



Group photograph taken at the Talook Club yesterday prior to the start of the lawn bowls match which was played in honour of Mr. W. G. McKie, who is shown in centre of front row and who is shortly leaving for home on retirement after a long association with the Talook Dockyard and the Talook Club. ("China Mail" photo).

Softball:

Players urged to cease pestering official scorer

By "GRANDSTAND"

For the first time this season, a full quota of five Senior League Softball games will be played off on Sunday, to the exclusion of the other leagues.

St. Teresa's protest against an umpire's decision officially lodged last week will be heard by the General Council of the Association tomorrow at 5.30 p.m.

Fans who were out at King's Park last week will have noticed the new score-board erected through the courtesy of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company.

Apart from keeping the spectators up to the minute on the progress of the game, this facility will relieve at least one person of frequent and annoying queries as to the score at every stage of the game.

Fielding gems and homers make the headlines and even umpires get a line now and then, but the over-worked official scorer is never mentioned; yet, he is an important cog in the smooth running of the Association's league organization.

It is no easy task to record all the plays and deep concentration is required, especially in games with top-sided scores in which errors are committed, not to mention the handful of spectators who are always climbing on the scorer for one reason or another. One would think that their presence at the ball-park is solely to irritate the recorder.

Such an attitude can only mean that the players are out for individual glory and the fortune of the team as a whole are forgotten.

We have yet to see a team clicking with such players on the roster and for the sake of the well-being of the squad, we urge managers of teams to advise their players to refrain from pestering the score-keeper during a game.

The nominated by the Association and as such should be accorded the same respect as that given to an umpire, yet there are players who, having batted around three times in a game, do not know their order of batting.

While it is admitted that a team manager is not to be denied his right of checking on the score at any stage of the game when a score-board is not available, nevertheless, individuals are not entitled to address this official while a game is in progress.

All ball players will be interested in Mr. F. X. Cleary's announcement that he is shortly arranging for the screening of two films of topical interest.

Lawn Bowls game in honour of Mr. W.G. McKie

The "Outside" Department of the Talook Dockyard beat the "Inside" Department 54-53 in a friendly lawn bowls game played at Quarry Bay yesterday in honour of Mr. W. G. McKie, who will shortly be leaving the Colony on retirement.

The match was staged by the Talook Club, for whom Mr. McKie has played regularly during his long connection with Talook. Mr. McKie has also served on the Talook Club Bowls Committee.

At the conclusion of yesterday's game, Mr. J. G. M. Dewar presented a Cup to Mr. McKie as a mark of appreciation for the services which he has rendered to the Club.

In turn, Mr. McKie presented Spoons to the winning team, "Outside".

"Outside" team: J. Rowan, W. McColl, R. B. Griffin, A. Mullen (skip), C. M. McLennan, A. W. Leck, R. B. Marshall, S. J. Pollock (skip), J. Nimmo, G. H. Clayton, J. B. Baxter, J. C. Chalmers (skip).

"Inside" team: L. C. Kew, J. H. McLeod, W. Boydell, W. G. McKie (skip), B. G. Baker, J. A. Smith, J. H. Kinniburgh (skip), G. Gerrard, D. Dally, T. MacLean, T. Stainton (skip).

Total 54 Total 53

SOCCER:
Eastern defeat Royal Navy 5-2

In a First Division League soccer match at Causeway Bay yesterday, Royal Navy lost to Eastern by five goals to two, after sharing two goals at the interval.

Eastern, who were reinforced by three players from Monaco, played the more constructive football and fully deserved to win.

The sailors played an aggressive game and enjoyed a fair share of the ball. They were, however, inclined to resort to individualism, which failed to produce the desired results.

In sport, as in politics, there is fame in a name

By Walter Pilkington

In sport, as in politics, there is fame in a name. Would Arsenal be any less powerful in football if they were known as Highbury United? Would Henry Cotton's golf be any less fascinating to watch if he were plain John Smith? Would Denis Compton cease to be an elegant cavalier of cricket if he were known as T. Brown?

Of course not. Whether they would magnetise sporting public as potentially is another question. The public cling long and lovingly to their idols, clubs and individuals alike.

Never was there a more powerful name in football than Newcastle's. Newcastle United, the football club, has been a success story since its formation in 1892. It has been Newcastle's fortune for more than 50 years to have its football club to have the game and seek out the best.

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